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DUCE DEVISING 'NEW CULTURE' FOR HUMANITY

No Time for Warlike Action, He Tells Quinquennial Fascist Assembly

BIG RALLY CHEERS REVIEW OF POLICY

Italy Will Stand for Freedom of Religion Despite Vatican Pact, Mussolini Says

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The first quinquennial assembly of the Fascist régime was held on March 10 at the Royal Opera House, when Signor Mussolini addressed this most representative gathering in a speech which lasted little more than half an hour. This speech was announced by the Duce about four months ago, and the great preparations for the meeting excited enormous interest in political quarters.

It must be confessed, however, that the speech caused some disappointment, although it was most enthusiastically received, because Signor Mussolini was not in his best mood and the speech lacked that humor which has made all utterances of the Duce so interesting. Moreover, there was no reference to the future policy of the Fascist Government, as all the speech was devoted to the past activities of Signor Mussolini's administration.

The gathering, none the less, was most imposing. There were present about 3000 persons, including all the members of the Government, members of the Grand Council, deputies designate, all the prefects, the highest civil and military authorities, Fascist Senators and chiefs of the various Fascist associations in the provinces. One curious feature of the meeting was that all invitations sent from the Premier's department to attend the assembly were printed on forms used for the transmission of cables.

Signor Mussolini began his speech by declaring that never before has such a representative gathering been held, either in Italy or abroad, and that the next meeting would be held in 1934. This was not, the Duce added, an electoral assembly, but a full dress meeting of men holding a responsible position, with their chief. The future policy of the Government would be outlined in a speech from the throne in April.

Denies Fascism Is Socialism

The new electoral law is functioning admirably, continued the Duce, and the electorate realized that they were expected to vote for a régime, not for persons. The Duce then referred to what the Government had

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Czechowicz Trial Called Attack on Polish Cabinet

Finance Minister Resigns to Have Greater Freedom in Answering Charges

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Gabriel Czechowicz, ex-Minister of Finance, who resigned as a result of a motion for impeachment for overdraft of last year's budget, declared to the commission that the reason for the step taken was his desire to gain greater freedom in answering accusations. The amount of the overdraft is not yet stated. The special conditions of 1927 and 1928, when the Diet was mostly inactive, he said, prevented him presenting such urgent measures as payment of civil functionaries, provisioning of the army, financing of the agricultural bank, and building of the port of Gdynia.

Though he had increased state property by 2,000,000,000 zlotys, he had balanced the budget, stabilized the currency. He complained that his predecessors, who had likewise overstepped the estimate, yet were not threatened with trial by state tribunal. The people sympathize with Mr. Czechowicz, feeling he is merely chosen as the scapegoat by the opposition.

Dr. Bartel, in opposing the resignation, had previously informed the House that there had been an overdraft almost every year, that last year's overdraft had been approved by the entire Cabinet, and, therefore, if the Diet wanted to be more severe than usual, it ought to impeach the entire Cabinet, and not an individual minister.

The differences between the Government and the Diet have arisen from the fact that, after the discovery of the extra expenditure by the supreme controlling office, the Government failed to legalize the overdraft, assuring the Diet that appropriate steps would be taken when the accounts for the fiscal year were finally closed. The Diet protested against postponement in order to force the Government's hand and thereupon attacked the Minister of Finance. Mr. Grodynski, deputy Minister of Finances has been appointed acting minister.

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Federal Aid Urged for Airfields 10 Miles Apart to Web the Nation

Adequate Landing Places Declared Vital Problem in Making Flying Safest Means of Rapid Transportation in United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Establishment with Government aid of a huge network of airplane landing fields covering the entire United States at intervals of 10 miles is recommended by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics in a memorandum just issued here.

The recommendation followed a study which disclosed that such a landing field system would require only 3 per cent of the area now devoted to railroads and highways.

Such a system of fields would make flying the "safest means of rapid transportation in America," according to Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the fund. With the landing fields developed, airplanes flying at a reasonably high altitude would always be within gliding distance of an emergency field, it is contended.

"Aviation in America, measured in terms of aircraft factories and airplanes in operation, very greatly exceeds the aggregate of the rest of the world," Mr. Guggenheim said. "This development has taken place without government subsidy and in the typically American manner of private enterprise.

"Commercial air and transport has reached its present comparatively satisfactory state without the hundreds of millions of dollars that the railroads enjoyed from the federal and state aid in their pioneering days, and without the hundreds of millions of acres of lands granted to them.

"There is, however, a growing need for indirect assistance by the Government, particularly in airports. That the fulfillment of this need is neither impractical nor expensive is indicated by the fact that 3 per cent of the area devoted to railroads in this country would provide a comprehensive system of landing fields for aviation.

"There are today only two outstanding factors holding back safe and universal flying. One is a technical problem, namely, the loss of control due to the breakdown of the airflow over the wings of the airplane at low speed. The solution of this problem is imminent if it has not already been solved.

More Airfields Necessary

"The other problem is a simple one—in fact, so simple that like many obvious matters it has been neglected; and that is, the provision of adequate terrain for the airplane to land on wherever it may be in the United States and whenever it may be necessary."

Studies made by the Guggenheim Fund show that landing fields with 1200-foot runways, such as used by the air mail, could be placed 10 miles apart over the entire country without occupying more than 1544 square

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NEW YORK-PERU AIR-MAIL ROUTE TO OPEN APRIL 1

Post Office Department Announces First Service to South America

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The longest leg of the United States air mail service—that traversing the west coast of South America south from Cristobal, Canal Zone—will begin operations April 1, according to Eugene R. White, superintendent of international mails in the Post Office Department.

The inaugural flight south from Cristobal will terminate at Mollendo, Peru, on the Chilean border, but beginning about May 1 the Pan-American-Grace Line, which will operate the service, will open the entire route from Cristobal to Santiago, Chile.

Mr. White said the operators had not as yet concluded arrangements for operating the Chilean end of the route, the department requiring that the operators have the consent of the nations traversed before beginning operations.

Stops Listed in Three Nations

The stops on the new line to be started April 1 will include Buena Ventura and Tumaco, Colombia; Esmeraldas and Guayaquil, Ecuador; Truxillo, Lima, Lomas and Mollendo, Peru.

The Pan-America line, which now operates from Miami to Cristobal, is understood here to have equipment ready both at Cristobal and at Santiago for operation of the route, planes having been shipped to both ports several weeks ago in anticipation of the award of the contract for the route, which was one of the last acts of Postmaster General New's administration.

It is understood here, although no

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Peace Ideal Shown on Bridge Plaque

Sculptor Swanson Tells Design for Markers on Span at Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—Jonathan M. Swanson, internationally known for his work in relief sculpture, has been selected to design the two bronze plaques marking the $22,500,000 Ambassador Bridge linking the United States and Canada at Detroit, and has evolved a plaque based on the theme of community of ideas and ideals between the two peoples.

"The amity and understanding which the best effort in the world is striving for has long been expressed, in fact for more than a century, between Canada and the United States," Mr. Swanson said in an interview. "In designing the Ambassador Bridge plaque, I have therefore taken the opportunity to place before those passing from one country to the other something which should remain in their vision, inspiring a finer thought than rivalry, expressing something greater than mere material prosperity, even friendliness, that fertile ground in which the best in human experience flourishes and is fruitful."

In the middle of the plaque, standing erect, is an upward looking figure, arms outstretched supporting two shields and a band across the top with the words "Ambassador Bridge."

One shield carries a conventional eagle and stars and stripes; the other the familiar maple leaves, beaver and the British Union Jack. In the field is the following text:

AMBASSADOR BRIDGE
The visible expression of friendship in the hearts of two peoples with like ideas and ideals.
1929

Lindbergh Back in Mexico With Texas Air Mail

Completes Round Trip on New Brownsville Route—Takes Twelve Passengers

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh on March 10 completed a round-trip flight in two days to Brownsville, Tex. This flight set in motion both northward and southward air-mail service on the Mexico City-Brownsville route. He had flown north without incident March 9.

The takeoff at Brownsville was the final event in a two-day celebration incident to dedication of the new 580-acre airport, and the opening of the Mexico City-Brownsville-San Antonio air mail and passenger routes.

The new line operated by the Mexican Aviation Company is part of the general system of the Pan-American lines, of which Colonel Lindbergh is technical adviser. Twelve passengers accompanied Colonel Lindbergh to the Mexican capital.

WORLD TUNES IN ON 20,000,000 SETS, SURVEY REVEALS

United States Has 10,000,000, But Europe Has More High Powered Stations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — The first radio census ever undertaken to cover the entire world shows 20,000,000 receiving sets in use, extending from Greenland to Ceylon and Jugoslavia to China, while radiocasting stations are now operating from the arctic circle to the equator.

Nearly one-half of all radio sets in use, according to Lawrence D. Batson of the electrical equipment division of the Department of Commerce, who made the world survey, are in the United States.

Salient facts disclosed by the survey are:

1. Radio has penetrated to the four corners of the globe.

2. Outside the United States, radio entertainment programs are almost universally supported by license fees collected on sets, ranging from as low as 4 cents in France to $18 in San Salvador.

3. The most powerful radiocasting stations on earth are in Europe, Russia and Finland leading the world.

4. Approximately 90 per cent of all radio equipment is made by America, England or Germany.

Analysis of world markets for radio equipment by the Commerce Department shows that radio has covered the world in short time, and the nations of the earth today are tuning in sets to "catch practically the same type of programs as are given in the United States." Great Britain and Germany have about 2,500,000 sets each; France has 1,250,000, Japan 550,000 and Argentina 530,000. The United States is believed to have 10,000,000 sets.

Practically every foreign country, the report states, governs radiocasting by regulations. The largest European countries own and operate the stations themselves. Sweden grants a concession to one company to operate the main stations, while the smaller ones are owned by radio clubs. In North and South America broadcasting stations with few exceptions are privately owned and operated. Australia and New Zealand grant concessions but the former country is now preparing to take over the high-powered stations.

Outside of the United States it is the general rule for owners of radio sets to pay a license fee to their respective governments, these taxes ranging from as low as four cents in France to $18 in San Salvador. The British tax is $2.40, the German $5.70, the Australian $5.85, while the Japanese owner of a radio set must pay in the vicinity of $9.

The highest powered foreign broadcasting stations are all in Europe, the report shows. Russia and Finland each maintain stations of 40,000 watts. There are more than 200 broadcasting stations in Europe; South America has 62; Australia 25; while Japan has seven.

Shelter of Mountain Stone Perched on Top of Highest Peak in New York

Cozy Goal for Hikers

Camp on Mount Marcy, With Fireplaces, Is Like Alpine Retreat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Mt. Marcy, New York State's highest peak, is now provided with a shelter, built of mountainside stone, with fireplaces and abbreviated chimneys for the use of hikers making the climb of more than a mile to the summit. The shelter is state-owned, although the structure was built by an association of Adirondack devotees who desired to remove the hazards occasioned by storms at the summit. It resembles an Alpine retreat, situated in a niche just below the summit, and does not protrude into the splendid contour of the crest line.

Climbing Mt. Marcy is one of the comparatively recent objectives of Adirondack visitors, and now many parties, including men, women and children, venture to the summit, 5344 feet above the sea, in winter as in other seasons. At this height, the climber stands upon "the roof of the State" and looks abroad upon a vast panorama of mountain crests, deeply bedded with forests and dotted far down with gemlike lakes. Often clouds drift by, intercepting the view below the summit, but on clear days more than 40 peaks can be distinguished, with huge valleys and chasms between. Peaks toss in all directions as far as the eye can reach, across the horizon.

The shelter was completed last year and is now serving as a "guest house" for winter recreationists.

Mt. Marcy itself is owned by the State, as are 20 other major peaks, the acquisitions having been carried out through the conservation department during the last 10 years, through bond issue funds.

While Mt. Marcy was officially discovered in 1837 by Professor Emmons, state geologist, its true height was not determined until 1875. The real impetus toward climbing the mountain came in 1901, when Theodore Roosevelt made the ascent a few hours before he became President of the United States.

Photograph by Conservation Department of New York

Above—Shelter Atop New York's Highest Peak.

Below—Mt. Marcy in Winter.

HIGHER STANDARDS ADVISED FOR POLICE

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA — The efficiency of the police department can be increased by higher educational requirements, according to Maj. Lemuel B. Schofield, director of public safety, who has just conferred on this subject with the Civil Service Commission.

ROOT FORMULA WELL RECEIVED BY COMMITTEE

Way Is Seen Opened to American Participation in World Court

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The committee of jurists which is meeting here to study the question of revision of the World Court statute at its meeting Monday evinced a friendly attitude toward the formula presented by Elihu Root for opening the way to American membership.

Among eminent jurists on the committee appointed by the Council of the League of Nations on which Mr. Root has accepted membership, are M. Fromageot, France; Herr Gaus, Germany; Sir Cecil Hurst, Great Britain; C. N. Ito, Japan; Nicholas Politis, Greece; Dr. Raestad, Norway; Mr. Rundstein, Poland; Signor Scialoja, Italy; Mr. Urrutia, Colombia, and Mr. Van Eysinga, Holland.

In consequence of Mr. Kellogg not having expressed the hope that a further informal exchange of views such as was contemplated by the conference, ought to lead to an agreement with the United States concerning its accession to court, the Council of the League, at its recent session, requested the committee to consider the present situation in this regard. It is to make any suggestions that it feels able to offer with a view of facilitating the adherence of the United States on conditions satisfactory to all concerned.

Unofficial Memorandum

For this purpose Elihu Root has brought the unofficial memorandum suggesting the terms on which the United States was prepared to adhere to the statute of the World Court and the consideration of the American formula is the most important business before the committee. This formula, as already explained, would enable the United

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Albanians Form Orthodox Church

Serbian Bishop Points Out That Part of His Diocese Is in Albania

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—The formation of an independent Albanian Orthodox church was discussed at the last meeting of the Serbian Synod, when the Serbian Bishop Letitch made the following statement to the press: "Parts of the Serbian Orthodox diocese at Ohrid and Prizren, extending beyond the frontier into the territory of the Albanian kingdom, have a Serbian bishop at Scutari.

"These districts have enjoyed for centuries religious and educational self-government, and any changes might provoke a religious moral crisis among their people. But I hope that Albania will take this into account, so that the new church organization may be arranged in accordance with the interests of the orthodox population of Albania and the general interests of the Orthodox Church.

Chicago Botanist to Try to Penetrate the Amazon

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A 2000-mile trip alone, with the help of natives, is to be undertaken through the entire navigable length of the Amazon River to Iquitos in eastern Peru by Llewellyn Williams of the botanical staff of the Field Museum of Natural History.

Mr. Williams has sailed from Savannah, Ga., to join the Captain Marshall Field Botanical Expedition to the Amazon, now at work making collections of plants in that region. Mr. Williams will work with them for a time before going on his solo trip.

A Master Sailor Is Taken in the Councils of a Nation

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS

An Adams Who Went Yachting, Little Knowing It Led to Cabinet

Sagacious as Financial Executive, His Sincere Self in Face of Dull Commencement Speeches, and Likened to a Certain Popular Apple

This is the second of ten Monitor Magazine Feature articles—one for each member of Mr. Hoover's Cabinet.

Here's to the Sage of Quincy, boys.
Legal head of all our joys; . . . . .
With temperate head he sits sublime,
And for our good he's thinking.

THUS, in a Vermont village, on July 4, 1799, they paid their respects to President John Adams. Royall Tyler, afterward Chief Justice of the State, wrote the words. The revelers sang them to the tune, "Here's to Our Noble Selves, Boys." Even then people thought of an Adams as lonely and as above the frivolities of the careless crowd. The lives of John and the first John Quincy established the tradition. The first Charles Francis carried it on intact. But in the fourth generation, in contrast to the Adams loneliness and superiority stoutly maintained by the second Charles Francis and Henry and Brooks, came a second John Quincy with "a very charming, ingratiating presence and manner." He was "sympathetic" or "popular," lived in close touch with the people of Quincy and showed "a really remarkable faculty of accomplishing results" in town matters. So wrote the second Charles Francis of his brother, the second John Quincy.

A similar thing has happened in apple culture. The Gravenstein, one of our choicest sorts, some years ago produced a rosy sport. The sport had the shape, texture, flavor and habits of the parent stock; but it was distinctly of a more cheery presence than its family had theretofore shown. And it bred on. The Red Gravenstein is now regarded as a new variety. The second John Quincy originated a new variety of Adams, which has nothing whatever to do with Adam's apple or the Gravenstein.

He and the Harvard Portraits

When the second John Quincy's son, the third Charles Francis, came to Harvard College as a freshman in 1884 he found his seat in the great commons dining-room in Memorial Hall almost directly under the portraits of his ancestors, President John and President John Quincy. The boy of 18, five feet eight in his stockings, 145 pounds by the scales, looked so much the image of these two portraits and they looked so much like him that his contemporaries smiled and marveled at the resemblance. This Adams boy was of the old stock in outward appearance, but from his father he had inherited a cheerfulness and a companionability that were not marked traits of the two old presidents. He

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"Talking Pictures"

FRED NIBLO, *director*
and
BERT LYTELL, *actor*
tell what they think of this new development of screen art

TOMORROW
on the Theater Page

MASON-DIXON'S LINE MARKERS SEARCHED FOR

Historical Societies Asked to Aid in Redesignating Famous Boundary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del.—What and where is the Mason and Dixon's Line? Is it an actual boundary, or is it, as many casually suppose, a sort of imaginary fence erected between secession and abolition territory in Civil War days, later to be demolished by a united people? Is it, perhaps, an elastic line stretched between the North and the South with merely a sentimental location convenient to topical song writers and such? And why is it called Mason and Dixon's?

Such questions arise as historical associations in Delaware and Maryland are being urged to make search for and restore where possible the missing markers between the two states which originally were set up by the British astronomers and mathematicians, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, and which dotted the colonial landscape with a long line of stone exclamation points, extending like a giant carpenter's square, from the southwest corner of Delaware to the northwest corner of Maryland. It was the left-hand horizontal of this "square" which later became more particularly known as the Mason and Dixon's Line.

Although Maryland and Pennsylvania in 1903 combined in restoring and resurveying that portion of the line which forms the east-to-west border between the two states, and at that time sought out and replaced as many as possible of the first markers, it is reported that nearly all the major line markers between Maryland and Delaware have disappeared.

The commission appointed for the Pennsylvania-Maryland boundary restoration found some of the stones in the curbing of streets, some in

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

NOVA SCOTIA CABINET SUSTAINED BY 2 VOTES ON PENSION QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX—E. N. Rhodes, Premier of Nova Scotia, and his Government were sustained by two votes in the House of Assembly last week when the House divided on the question of old age pensions. A resolution introduced by a Liberal Member called upon the Government to introduce a bill for old-age pensions.

The Premier characterized the resolution as being tantamount to a vote of want of confidence and the House divided on party lines. The vote was 19 to 17. Minus the speaker the Government has only a majority of two in the House.

FALL OF CANITAS CLEARS CALLES' WAY TO TORREON

1000 Men Abandon Rebel General—Rail Center Won Without Battle

INSURGENTS PUSH DOWN WEST COAST

Near Important Port of Mazatlan—Joined by Baja California Contingent

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Spurred by its strifeless victory at Canitas, March 10, the strong federal army of former President Calles is moving on across the State of Zacatecas, toward Torreon, industrial center of Coahuila, where rebel forces under Gen. Gonzalo Escobar are concentrated.

It is believed General Escobar's force of possibly a few thousand troops would be no match for General Calles, and retirement from the city northward to Chihuahua is believed not improbable.

Fall of Canitas to General Calles was such as to startle even the most optimistic here. An aviator flying over the rebel line reported he saw everywhere men waving white flags.

The aviator communicated with the federal vanguard which immediately established contact with the rebels with the result that three entire regiments of 360 men each surrendered and were incorporated into the federal ranks.

General Urbalejo Escapes

Gen. Francisco Urbalejo, commanding the army, escaped with 30 of his followers, either to Durango where he may have other troops, or to Torreon to join General Escobar.

Thus without a single casualty the federals gained possession of a railway junction, which offers access to Durango and to Torreon, Chihuahua, and points north.

The Government explanation is that the rebel generals have told their men they were fighting for the Government and that they have been quick to return to their old allegiance as soon as they discovered their mistake. The federal commanders hope for further surrenders of this sort.

Dispatches indicate a state of affairs not so favorable to the federals on the west coast. There the advance of the rebel army under Gen. Francisco Manzo had extended from Sonora down through the State of Sinaloa to Culia, Mazatlan, one of three sizable west coast ports, was the objective.

Carillo Defending Mazatlan

Defending Mazatlan from the rebels was a small force under Gen. Jaime Carillo. A Government announcement said the advance had stopped, although it did not indicate when, where, or why. A possible explanation was found, however, in dispatches which told of withdrawal of some of Manzo's men for use on the Chihuahua front.

Success of this rebel west coast venture might give them a base of operations for at least a threat against Mexico City by way of the state of Nayarit and the city of Guadalajara. Such an offensive would threaten the rear of General Calles' army and probably divert some of his forces from the northern front.

From Canitas some 2000 federal troops have been sent westward to Durango, capital of the State of that name. Only a small rebel garrison is believed to remain there, and little difficulty is expected in capturing the city.

Moving westward from Monterey, government reports said, Gen. Andreu Almazan had between 6000 and 8000 men ready to aid in the attack on Torreon.

Aguirre Offers to Surrender

Government announcements asserted an offer of surrender had been received from Gen. Jesus M. Aguirre, commander of the rebel forces in the state of Vera Cruz, who was forced to flee the city of Vera Cruz after most of his force returned to the Government banner.

The general's offer was made conditional on his being allowed safely to make his way out of the country. The announcement said the offer was refused and that Aguirre was told he and his men would have to surrender unconditionally and submit to court-martial.

Thus far there have been three federal executions: General Jesus Palomera Lopez, Mexico City; General Juan Lagunas at Alvardo, Vera Cruz, and General Ireneo Villareal at Parras, Nuevo Leon. Whether the rebels have executed any men is not known here.

Meanwhile Mexico City remains calm. Aerial and railroad communication has been resumed with the United States and steamers are calling again at Vera Cruz.

The most serious effect of the revolution in the capital has been economic in nature. Business in general has entered such a dull period that some concerns have been obliged to close down. Salary slashes on a wide scale have become necessary.

Rebels Push Troops South for Torreon and Mazatlan

NOGALES, Ariz. (AP)—Mexican rebels continue to march southward through Sinaloa, headed for Mazatlan, and an apparently inevitable battle with federal troops standing fast in that strategic city. Across the Gulf of California, other revolutionary forces from the lower half of Baja California also moved toward Mazatlan.

Five thousand soldiers were declared by Gen. Francisco Borquez, rebel commander in Sonora, to be

concentrating in southern Sinaloa and marching for the attack on Mazatlan.

Declaring these forces ample to rout Gen. Jaime Carillo, federal leader holding Mazatlan, Borquez, overnight brought 2000 soldiers by train out of southern Sonora to move eastward into Chihuahua. They were not needed on the Sinaloa front, General Borquez explained, and were destined to join the rebel forces threatened with federal attack at Torreon and in Durango.

Quila, Sinaloa, early marked the advance line of the southward marching rebels. They passed through here March 10 singing as they marched. The point is 100 miles north of Mazatlan and 30 miles south of Culiacan, approaching which concentration point was General Roberto Cruz with 2500 cavalrymen to join the attacking column.

General Simon Jago, leading 500 Yaqui Indians, was reported to have come out of the Sinaloa hills and joined the rebel troops near Culiacan.

The revolt in Baja California, lower district, sent 1300 men by boat across the gulf, to join the march on Mazatlan. These troops were reported to have joined the southward offensive at Guayamas, Sonora.

Reports reaching here said the followers of Adolfo de la Huerta, former provisional President of Mexico, now living in political exile in Los Angeles, were aligning themselves with the revolutionaries.

Gen. Enrique Estrada, said to be one of Mexico's best known military strategists, and Huerta's former military chief, arrived at revolutionary headquarters at Nogales, Sonora, March 10. With him came his secretary, Gen. Jorge Laurens, who declared that practically all the de la Huerta elements except their exiled leader himself, were taking up arms against the Mexico City Government.

Rebels Capture Palomas

COLUMBUS, N. M. (AP)—Reorganization of the civil government of Palomas, Chihuahua, is in progress under the supervision of Antonio Aguirre, who took possession of the town March 9 for the revolutionary forces.

The occupation was effected without strife by Aguirre and 40 militiamen from Casas Grandes and Janos. Customs and immigration officials are being installed at the international gate and Jose Casillas of Columbus, N. M., has been made mayor of the town.

Battered Car Ends Jaunt From Brazil

10,000-Mile Trip Began More Than Two Years Ago—Winds Up in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A 10,000-mile automobile trip from South to North America was completed here recently when Jose Mario Barone, former Italian aviator, drove up to the City Hall in a battered, patched, but ornately decorated 1922 Studebaker touring car in which he had negotiated the entire distance.

Barone left Rio de Janeiro more than two years ago and in the interim has left the tread of his tires impressed on plain, mountain, jungle and desert on the long trek which, he declares, blazed the first intercontinental trail ever to have been successfully completed by automobile.

At the City Hall he was presented to Joseph V. McKee, acting mayor, by Judge Francis Mancuso, of the Italian Historical Society, Count Roberti, Italian Vice-Consul, and Paul Vaccarelli, chairman of the reception committee.

AID AVIATION IN ALABAMA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Montgomery County League of Women Voters has procured permission from the Louisville & Nashville Railroad office to paint the word "Montgomery" on top of the shed at the Terminal Station for the purpose of providing a guide sign to aviators. This was finally done through the efforts of Mrs. Elizabeth Ginnavan.

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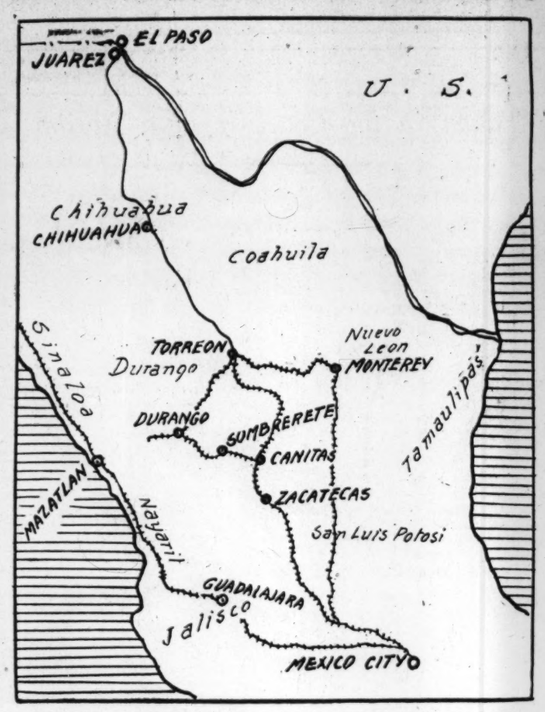
Where Mexican Armies Are Converging



The Area of Revolutionary Activities in Mexico, Showing Strategic Cities and Rail Lines.

BETTER MORALE, NOT LAW SHIFT, FOUND DRY NEED

Dr. Bowie Says Multitudes Believe in Prohibition as Great Adventure

NEW YORK—The Rev. Dr. Walter Russell Bowie, rector of Grace Church, speaking for a large number of Episcopalians, declares in the Christian Herald that he believes the effective enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment depends primarily on "a rekindled public opinion and a revitalized governmental morale," not upon changes in enforcement machinery.

"The only official pronouncements of the Episcopal Church, as such, are those which are made by the triennial General Conventions, by the annual conventions of the various dioceses, and by the national council of the church, with none of which the Church Temperance Society has direct or formal connection. The pronouncements of the General Convention are reasonably clear in urging all Christian people to do everything in their power to uphold the Constitution and makes specific reference to the Prohibition Amendment.

"The statement of the Church Temperance Society recently published and given wide and joyous publicity by all that part of the American press which is opposed to prohibition, expressed only the views of certain individuals. But there are multitudes of men in the Episcopal Church, including bishops, clergymen, and laymen, who believe in the prohibition laws as one of the greatest adventures in social progress ever undertaken by a nation; who believes that these laws represent the considered will of the American people to try to put an end to the insolent and intolerable liquor traffic as we used to know it; and that the dominant desire of the people is to carry these laws through to success.

"I believe the prohibition law can be carried out, and carried out now; and I am going to set down not only my reason for believing so, but also a specific outline of what seems to me that an awakened citizenship should, at this time, demand.

"In 1928—as far as it is ever possible to secure a nation-wide verdict on any single issue in the midst of the conflicting elements of an election—the people of the country, especially in their congressional elections, signified their will concerning the Eighteenth Amendment. America as a whole desires that prohibition should continue. It wishes this vast social adventure not to be withdrawn, but to be carried more strongly and more positively forward.

"What, then, needs to be done? Essentially this—the direction by courageous leadership of this force now latent in the psychology of the Nation.

"The new President, Mr. Hoover, holds the key to the situation."

Root Formula Well Received by Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

States, if she considered her interests likely to be adversely affected by the entertainment of a request by the Council for an advisory opinion by the World Court, to make her objection known to the Court.

It is proposed that negotiations should then take place between the United States and the Council of the League, the Council to grant a hearing to an American representative on the objection so raised. It considered that in a vast majority of cases an agreement would be reached in this way.

United States Could Withdraw

For instance, a request for an advisory opinion by the Council might be modified to meet the objections of the United States. If, however, no agreement was reached, it would be open for the United States to withdraw from the court instead of preventing the request of an advisory opinion going forward. This gets round the difficulty of the fifth reservation as passed by the Senate, which it admitted cannot be altered without being sent back to the Senate which it is desired to avoid.

What is expected to happen is that by the acceptance of the American formula an interpretation will be given to this reservation which will be acceptable to all parties concerned, the sting of the right of veto over advisory opinions being removed by the new protocol.

Suggesting that the United States will ever use her power under the new formula to withdraw from the Court is considered here so remote that the concession of this right of withdrawal, which will be accorded to all signatories alike, is not considered likely to cause any trouble.

But all signatories of the statute of the court must concede it and there is some nervousness about the attitude of the smaller powers. It is however now hoped that they will fall into line since there is such a general desire that the United States should enter the court. For the adherence of the United States should, it is believed, give not only greater prestige to the court but strengthen the bulwarks of peace against war.

Root Explains Memorandum

It was at the invitation of Signor Scialoja, president of the Jurists' Committee that Mr. Root, after the committee had been advised of the American Government's letter to the signatories of the World Court, explained the American memorandum. Mr. Root urged in particular that the subject of American reservations should be considered not from an abstract but from a concrete viewpoint, so that a procedure acceptable to all parties might be arranged, for giving effect to an American objection to the World Court being asked for an advisory opinion. It is to be taken for granted, he said, that if the United States within a stated time, say three months, does not object to the Court entertaining and accepting a request from the Council of the League for an advisory opinion the advice shall be given.

American Discussion Proposed

In the event of objection, Mr. Root suggested that every case be considered on its merits in direct amicable discussion between the United States and the Council, and this procedure, said Mr. Root, would in his opinion enable an agreement to be reached in every case.

Mr. Root's speech made an excellent effect on the jurists, Mr. Eysinga, vice-president of the conference, expressing his gratification that the United States had reopened the question of America adherence to the World Court.

It is now expected that a solution on the lines of Elihu Root's proposals will be reached by the jurists in the next few days. Other amendments to the Court will then be considered and a draft of the new protocol will be drawn up for presentation to the signatories of the Court and the United States Government.

Color Is Rampant at Exhibition of Art for Masses

No Formula or School Governs Independents and They Prove Free Rein

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The thirteenth annual exhibition of the Society of Independent Artists has just opened for a month's showing on the roof of the Waldorf, with 1300 canvases. Some 4000 tickets were issued for the opening, and even this did not meet the demand. In fact, this exhibit, to which all artists are eligible, has nothing in common with the typical Fifth Avenue showings, of rarefied atmosphere and ever so respectful visitors and ever so carefully phrased criticisms.

Even as no formula or school or, in fact, anything whatever governs these Independents' pictures, whose most specific claim to being modern art is that they are work that is being done at the present time, so it is a free-for-all in the matter of those who come to view them.

No jury selection governed the hanging of these pictures. Anybody who had painted anything could put in his picture, and thus it is that the exhibitors range in occupation from laborer to architect and painter, and the canvases that came of their artistic urge vary in quality from much that is frankly and avowedly poor to a little that is good.

Primarily an exhibit of the "express yourself" school, color is on the rampage not only in the different rooms, but in the space of single canvases. There are a Coney Island bathing beach, a still life of a handful of fruit for which the painter seems to have little appetite, a shop girl in raw green reading a magazine in her hall bedroom of brown crowded with its washstand and wobbly table, a summer resort thickly scattered with houses and people and trees and ships and steeples and horses and the artist himself, and shop girls out on holiday, with colored Sunday supplements spread out under them and a box of chocolates much in evidence.

As a melting pot, the exhibit is everything you could ask for. The catalogue lists an Agafonoff, a Banasewicz, a d'Agostino, a Fujita, an Ishigakim, an Iaricci, a Meierhans, an O'Brien, a Houlahan, a Pezzoli, a Baumgard, a St. John, a Schaaphaus, several Smiths, a Shapiro, a Sweeny, a Swensson, a von Brabant, a Vroldsen, a Wavpotch, a Wu, a Yabe, a Zaccone, a Zorach and so on.

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RULE OF PARTY NOTED IN STUDY OF VOTE RECORD

Legislators Work From Economic Point of View, Students of Congress Find

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — A survey by a group of political students of the party vote on major issues considered during the last six years by Congress disclosed that strict party alignment has practically disappeared.

In every instance, the record showed that party lines broke on both sides of the issue involved, and that the economic demands and situation of the districts represented by the individual members controlled their vote rather than their party designation of Republican or Democrat. This condition of affairs was true for both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The roll calls disclosed several instances where Democratic votes were responsible for putting through measures for which the Republican administration later took full credit. This was particularly so in the case of the tax reductions, where the Democrats demanded, and forced through, considerably increased tax slashes over what the Treasury Department recommended.

No Longer Factors

In the case of the soldier bonus and postal pay increase bills, both vetoed by President Coolidge, it was Republican votes which rejected his disapproval and enacted the measures into law over his protest. The record, according to the surveying authorities, proves that legislatively party lines are no longer controlling factors, and that legislators vote from an economic point of view, rather than according to party designation.

It is further the contention of these investigators that the economic views of the two major political parties are practically the same. They point to the vote in the houses of Congress on major issues during recent years and the practically similar attitude of both parties on such questions as tariff and immigration during the 1928 presidential campaign as indicative of the trend of the times.

A member of the group who retired after six years of particularly distinguished service in the House, Meyer Jacobstein (D.), Representative from New York, stressed the disappearance of party lines on important issues. Before coming to Congress Mr. Jacobstein was a professor of economics and had held that legislators should act independently, regardless of party politics.

"Needless Apprehension"

"When I was first elected to the House," Mr. Jacobstein said, "I was genuinely concerned as to what demands my party affiliation would make upon me. But it was a needless apprehension. In the six years I was a member of the House there was only one party caucus held and that was on a relatively unimportant matter."

The survey also pointed out that although the Progressives had the balance of power during the Seventieth Congress, they had no appreciable effect on the legislative program. Their demand for a senatorial inquiry on water power was defeated by a combination of Republican and Democratic votes, as was their attempt to force the withdrawal of the marines from Nicaragua.

Some roll calls cited by the survey to indicate the non-partisan character of Congress on important issues —are:

Tax reduction, May 26, 1924, House, 377 for, 9 Republican against.

Same measure, Senate, 30 Republicans and 30 Democrats for the bill.

Tax reduction, 1926, House, for the bill—156 Democrats, 199 Republicans.

Same measure, Senate, 36 Republicans, 25 Democrats.

McNary-Haugen bill, June, 1924, House, for the bill, Republicans 100, Democrats 52. Against the bill, Republicans 101, Democrats 122. Same bill, 1926, House, for the bill, Republicans 98, Democrats 66. Against the bill, Republicans 121, Democrats 89. Same bill, 1926, Senate. For the bill, Republicans 23, Democrats 15. Against the bill, Republicans 24, Democrats 21.

Immigration bill, May, 1924. Senate: For the bill, Republicans, 35, Democrats, 25; against the bill, Republicans, 5, Democrats, 3.

Child Labor Amendment, April 1924: For the bill, Republicans, 128, Democrats, 167; Against the bill, Republicans, 56, Democrats, 13. Same bill in the Senate: For the bill, Republicans, 19, Decomrats 40; Against the bill, Republicans, 17, Democrats, 6.

Muscle Shoals, May, 1928. House. For the bill—Republicans 73, Democrats 13; against the bill—Republicans 128, Democrats 19. Same bill in the Senate: For the bill—Republicans 16, Democrats 26; against the bill—Republicans 22 Democrats 12.

Fifteen cruiser bill—No record vote in House all parties joined in viva voce approval.

Bill in Senate to strike out time clause—For, Republicans 16 Democrats 11; against, Republicans 26, Democrats 28. Passage of measure—Republicans 34, Democrats 34; against—Republicans 7, Democrats 4.

World Court adherence, Senate; for, Republicans 40, Democrats 36. Against, Republicans 14, Democrats 2.

Mississippi River flood control, House; for, Republicans 85, Democrats 168. Against, Republicans 86, Democrats 3. Same measure in Senate, for, 70 to 0.

TRANSPORTING PUPILS COSTS UTAH $403,468

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Utah is one of the foremost states in providing transportation for pupils living beyond walking distance of school, figures received at the Bureau of Education show.

Cost of transporting 15,219 pupils in that State during the school year, 1927-28 was $403,468, an average of $26 per child.

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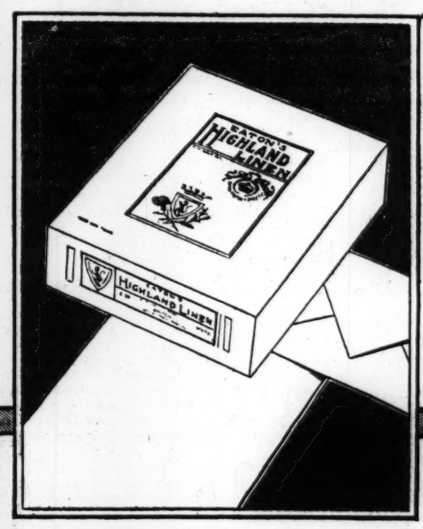

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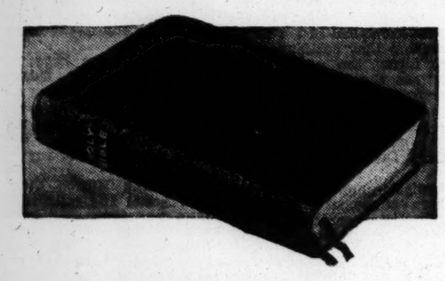

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FOURTH FLOOR

CHINA IS FOUND TO HAVE GIVEN MUCH TO WORLD

Educator Points Out How Its Civilization Has Been Give and Take

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H.—Class group meetings and informal discussions closed the International Institute held here under the auspices of the Dartmouth Christian Association.

Prof. L. C. Porter of Yenching University in Peiping addressed two groups on "The Give and Take of Oriental Civilization," outlining the contributions that China had made to the world and describing some things in Western civilization that the Chinese had adopted. In the former group he included silk, gunpowder, the compass, paper and printing.

In adopting Western ideas and culture, China he said has taken the individualism and personal responsibility motives that are a part of Western life. The West has also contributed a political system to China which is at present, he said, in the experimental stages. He stressed the Chinese emphasis on human relationships and good form and suggested that the West try and incorporate these ideals in its culture.

Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, discussing the subject "Attitudes of New Europe Toward America," said that in his travels abroad, since the close of the World War, he had not encountered any hostility to Americans such as has been reported on various occasions by other travelers.

Mr. Abbot talked on the position of the United States as creditor to most of Europe and described the huge losses that the various nations had suffered in human life as well as financially. The heavy tax burdens placed upon all the peoples of Europe was cited as the cause for a great deal of their discontent with the paying of the war debt.

Mr. Abbot said that the cancellation of the debts owed to the United States by European nations would aid them morally in regaining pre-war conditions and would not place a noticeable burden on the taxpayers of the United States. In closing he advised against the display of any attitude of superiority or condescension in the press or on the platform.

JACKS IN LECTURE TOUR ON ADULT EDUCATION

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Dr. L. P. Jacks, principal of Manchester College, Oxford, and editor of the Hibbert Journal for more than a quarter of a century, has sailed from Liverpool on the White Star liner Regina for a six-weeks tour of America, speaking on "adult education."

The system has developed greatly in England as a result of the efforts of Oxford and Cambridge men. The Workers' Educational Association, backed by the trade unions, patronized by such men as J. Ramsay MacDonald, David Lloyd George, Stanley Baldwin and the late Lord Haldane, has been specially successful during the past two decades in promoting enlightenment of ambitious women and men of the British Isles who have been deprived of a college training.

Duce Devising 'New Culture' for Humanity

(Continued from Page 1)

done to improve mercantile marine ports, pointing out the great difficulties which had to be met, especially in connection with land reclamation. It must be remembered that Italy has an area of 30,000,000 hectares, which must support 42,000,000 inhabitants.

After mentioning educational reform, the Duce dealt at some length with labor laws, pointing out with great satisfaction the absence of labor unrest or of strikes.

The Fascist labor policy was not, the Duce affirmed, state socialism because Fascism respected private property and initiative. Turning to the accusation often made abroad of Fascist terrorism, the Duce, in order to dispel these rumors, stated that out of over 5000 persons tried by special military tribunal, about 4000 had been acquitted, adding that he was ready to abolish altogether this Fascist tribunal if anti-Fascists ceased their activities and recognized honestly the establishment of the Fascist régime.

Turning to foreign policy, Signor Mussolini stated that unless unexpected events occurred, there would be no change in the policy as outlined in his speech last June before the Senate. Italy's expenditure on military armaments was smaller than that of the other great powers, and Italy wished to live in peace with all states, especially with neighboring countries. Italy was too busy with her internal affairs and in devising a "new type of civilization for the world" to have aggressive or warlike ideas. But the Duce immediately added that Italy is always ready to defend her own interests.

After a few remarks on progress made in the colonies and on the great importance attached by all Italians to the settlement of the Roman questions, the Duce declared that if the Roman Catholic religion would have a pre-eminent position in the Italian state, all other religious creeds would be respected as formerly.

Duce's Key to Success

In conclusion, Signor Mussolini stated he would make a few remarks about himself. Since he had been in power he had given 60,000 audiences and personally examined 1,870,112 applications made to him from individual citizens. People, he said, must be convinced that men having such power are also imbued with sentiments of humanity. Many are surprised how he could get through so much work, but the secret of success consisted in this formula: "The work of the day must be done that day." Never postpone your work of today to tomorrow.

Although his work was not perfect, he was convinced that he had succeeded in giving a right conception of the state to all people. After all that had been done in the past, can there be any doubt as regards the future? At the next quinquennial assembly, he would certainly be able to inform the representatives of the Nation that further great progress had been made.

VANCOUVER RESIDENT BECOMES ROYAL CARVER

VANCOUVER B. C. (AP)—A 29-year-old bachelor draughtsman has become a baronet. Eric Windham Francis Carmichael-Anstruther, known to his friends as "Ricky," has recently become eleventh Baronet of Anstruther and eighth Baronet of Carmichael.

The Baronetcy of Anstruther was created in Scotland in 1700 and that of Carmichael in 1798. The title carries with it the hereditary honor of Carver to the Royal Household in Scotland and one of the Masters of the Household. Sir Eric has gone to Scotland and is expected to return to Vancouver after arranging the affairs of the estate.

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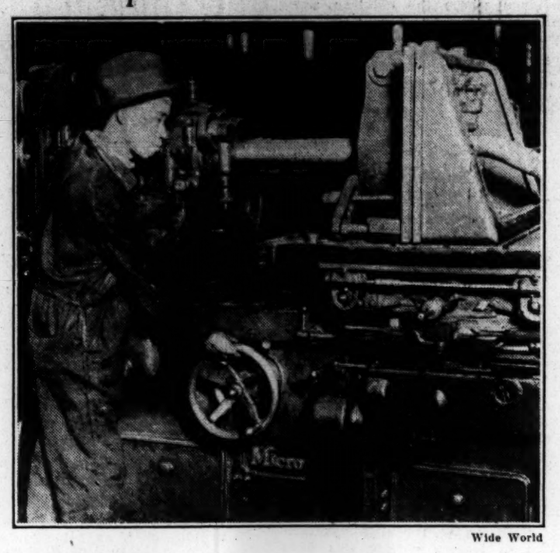

Wide World

CHALAM SUHKAKIT, who came from Siam to learn a few things about mechanics, didn't allow the possession of knowledge gained by study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Pennsylvania to stand in his way when he got a chance to don overalls and jumper and get some practical experience in the Altoona works of the Pennsylvania.

Cotton Men Sail for World Parley

Coming Washington Conference Expected to Facilitate Trade With Europe

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Seven British delegates for the international cotton conference, now en route for New York aboard the S. S. Leviathan, are headed by William Heaps, president of the Manchester Cotton Association, and Edward A. Foley, commissioner for the United States Department of Agriculture in London.

The main function of the conference at Washington this year will be to make definite the decisions of the past year, particularly regarding standards.

If that is accomplished, it will be possible for American shippers to sell to European merchants or spinners at prices which will not necessarily include the reclamations which the shipper now anticipates he may have to pay after arrival of his shipment in Europe.

TROTZKY IS MOVED TO HOTEL IN PERA

CONSTANTINOPLE (AP) — Leon Trotzky, former Soviet leader, who is now in exile, and his wife and son have left the Soviet consulate where they have been confined since their arrival from Russia and are living in a hotel in Pera.

While he now enjoys most of the privileges accorded any foreigners in Turkey, it appears that Trotzky has pledged himself not to organize any demonstration. The transfer from the consulate to the hotel was attended by the same secrecy that marked his arrival in Turkey.

ECUADOR RATIFIES GONDRA CONVENTION

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Ecuador, on March 9, ratified the Gondra Convention, signed at the Pan-American Conference at Santiago to prevent armed disputes between American countries.

Ecuador's diplomatic representative here deposited the ratification with the Chilean Foreign Ministry. Argentina, Colombia, Honduras, and Nicaragua are the only Latin-American countries that have not ratified the convention. Bolivia adhered but did not ratify.

STRIKING PRINTERS RETURN

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Composing room employees of the Knickerbocker Press and Evening News, who have been on strike since Nov. 23, 1928, have returned to work. Terms of the agreement were withheld. Settlement was made about two weeks ago between the union and the Times-Union, the third paper affected by the strike.

EIELSON IS WINNER OF HARMON TROPHY

Four Americans and Australian Get Medals of Honor

WASHINGTON (AP)—Carl B. Eielson, pilot for Capt. Sir Hubert Wilkins, on his north pole flight, on March 8 received the Harmon Trophy for 1928, which is given to the flier making the greatest contribution to aviation during the year.

Medals of honor were presented to four American aviators and one Australian as follows:

The late Charles S. B. Collyer, who circled the world by airplane and boat in July, 1928, in the record time of 23 days, 15 hours and 21 minutes; Wilmer L. Stutz, pilot of the first seaplane to cross the Atlantic Ocean in which Amelia Earhart was a passenger; Arthur C. Gobel, winner of the Dole prize flight from San Francisco to the Hawaiian Islands; Thomas Jarroll, test pilot of the national aeronautic advisory committee, and Captain Wilkins, the Australian who flew over the north pole with Eielson.

Arms Manufacture Under Discussion

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The experts conference on the control of the private manufacture of arms which opened on Monday is solely concerned with the technical problem of the various categories of armaments which should be included in such a convention. Belgium has objected to the inclusion of automatic pistols and other small arms as likely to affect one of its home industries.

It is considered essential that the categories to be adopted should correspond with similar categories in the convention for the control of the traffic in arms. Capt. G. W. Steele and Commander Barton K. Young are representing the United States on the committee.

HINES TO CONTINUE IN VETERANS' BUREAU

WASHINGTON (AP) — Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines of Utah has been reappointed by President Hoover as director of the Veterans' Bureau. In common with the other directing heads of the more important independent agencies of the Government, General Hines submitted his resignation at the close of the Coolidge Administration. President Hoover returned the resignation and requested the general to remain in his post. He was appointed director of the bureau by President Harding in 1923.

Brig.-General Herbert M. Lord has expressed to the President a desire to relinquish his post as director of the bureau of the budget, but the President has asked him to remain until his successor can be selected.

Irish Censorship Bill Defeated in Committee Stage

Rejection of Measure Brought About by Difference Over 'Recognition Associations'

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—The recent defeat of the Government in the Dail Eireann on an amendment in the committee stage of the Censorship Publications Bill makes it difficult to forecast the form the censorship measure will finally assume when it is sent to the Senate. The bill at the moment is in process of being revised by the Minister of Justice who has agreed to accept certain amendments by the member of its own party and from the Independents, largely because the Finana Fail Party have not shown the enthusiasm which was expected for the measure.

Eamon de Valera's followers, while they support the fundamentals of the bill, are not altogether enamored of its details and the result has been that they supported the rejection of that clause in the bill which its drafters regard as vital.

This established "recognized associations" whose duty it would have been to have reported to the Ministry of Justice those books which in their judgment were indecent or offensive to public morality. The minister in turn would have referred the complaint to a board of censors for their report.

As the matter now stands the objection to any book or periodical must be lodged by at least 10 citizens, and while probably in effect these citizens would be members of the associations which aspire to become unofficial censors of the Irish public's literature, the associations themselves will have in fact no locus standi. The removal of these quasi-religious bodies from the scope of the bill will, it is hoped tend to broaden the outlook of the censorship which, although regarded by the liberal Free State as unnecessary, nevertheless it is believed to be inevitable.

It is proposed that the number of the members of the board of censorship be increased from five to nine, and a certain number of changes in regard to detail have been promised by the Minister of Justice on the report stage, but they do not satisfy those people who believe that the present law in the Irish Free State which follows closely that of England is sufficient to deal with any books deserving suppression. They apprehend that despite any amendments which may be inserted, the power conferred by the bill will be liable to misuse. The Roman Catholic bishops, in the lenten pastorals, spoke strongly in favor of the strictest form of censorship.

SURPLUS UNIFORMS SOLD

WASHINGTON (AP)—A sale of 1,300,000 pairs of surplus cotton breeches and a large quantity of surplus cotton coats, which have been in army warehouses since the World War, has been negotiated by the Quartermaster-General of the army. A New York firm was the purchaser, paying almost $1,000,000 in cash for the entire lot.

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SPEEDY ACTION PREPARED FOR ON FARM RELIEF

Congressional Leaders Tell President His Plan Will Be Rushed Into Law

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Both Senate and House leaders have notified President Hoover that on the day Congress convenes in special session farm relief bills incorporating his views will be submitted to each chamber.

The President has advised heads of the congressional agricultural committees that he will not lay down any definite formula for such legislation. He is taking this attitude on the ground that he does not intend to usurp the work of the legislative branch of the Government.

Through the Secretary of Agriculture he will, however, indicate what lines he would like to see farm relief legislation follow and with this general plan leave the details up to Congress.

Stabilization Board Planned

It is authoritatively known that President Hoover's plan calls for a stabilization board with extensive power and a financial reserve in the form of a revolving fund of around $500,000,000. Such a measure is already pending before the Senate Agricultural Committee, sponsored by Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, chairman of the committee, and co-author of the original McNary-Haugen bill.

The President is understood to be critical of the pending McNary bill on the ground that the stabilization board it calls for does not meet with his ideas for such an agency.

The House Agricultural Committee, under the chairmanship of Gilbert N. Haugen (R.), Representative from Iowa, will hold extensive public hearings on the farm relief measure. More than 1500 invitations to farm leaders and organizations have been sent out.

The Senate committee under Mr. McNary will hold only a few small hearings and then proceed to formulate a measure which will be reported to the chamber the day it convenes, April 15.

Desire to Rush Action

Leaders of both houses wish to rush action on farm legislation. When the special session was first broached it was suggested that the House would act on a farm bill and then send it to the Senate for its consideration. This plan was discarded when Senate farm leaders made known their intention of taking up the legislation without waiting for the House act.

Mr. McNary advised President Hoover that the Senate would pass a farm bill by the end of the first week of the special session. This measure, he stated, would be in accord with the President's program for such legislation. He declared that his information as to sentiment in the Senate was to follow along the lines suggested by Mr. Hoover.

Mr. McNary also declared that regardless of what the House did, the Senate intended acting without delay on a farm bill. If the House also passed a measure the two bills could go to conference, he said, and their differences be ironed out there. The Senate leader expressed the opinion that a farm bill satisfactory to Mr. Hoover would become a law by June 1.

Regency Question Now Chief Topic of British People

Prince of Wales May Act in That Capacity — Constitutional Points Studied

LONDON (AP)—Whether the Prince of Wales would be the second regent to act for the British Crown since 1800 was the topic of the day in parliamentary lobbies, government legal circles, and the newspaper world.

So far, the only authoritative information is that the whole constitutional question as it affects the forthcoming general election is under consideration by legal advisors of the Government.

Official opinion is that the regency bill is not as much a matter of immediate concern as London newspapers indicate. It is stated that it would require little time to put the measure through Parliament, even at the last moment before its dissolution on the eve of general elections. In some government quarters there is a definite desire to avoid the regency if possible.

Legal advisors are studying various alternatives for dealing with the constitutional problems involved, but should the regency be unavoidable it is likely to be of temporary character, with the Prince of Wales instead of the Queen acting for the monarch during the period of stress and strain of the delicate political situation which may arise from the general election.

This situation will be particularly thorny if, as is forecast, neither Conservatives, Liberals nor Laborites emerge with a definite majority in the House of Commons in the event of a real deadlock between any two parties or coalitions of parties, the King, or the Prince of Wales as his regent, would have to decide to which party to give power.

YACHT ILLYRIA ARRIVES AT SUVA

SUVA, Fiji (AP)—The yacht Illyria arrived here today from Raratonga Island of the Cook group. All aboard were well. The vessel will remain here 12 days.

The Illyria left Boston last October, carrying a number of natural scientists to the South Seas. It dropped out of sight for some time and there was some anxiety about it. The ship is under charter to Cornelius Crane of Chicago.

GOV. ROOSEVELT SAYS BILLS ARE BEING BLOCKED

New York Governor Charges Constructive Measures Spiked in Committee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The practice in legislative committees of reporting unfavorably on large numbers of important bills, and thus preventing them from being freely discussed on the floor of the Legislature was condemned by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor, in an address before the fifth annual meeting of the United Neighborhood Houses of New York.

Mr. Roosevelt envisaged great changes in the methods of legislation during the next 10 or 15 years, and declared that among the most important of these should be some means of insuring that measures affecting large sections of the community come under the immediate consideration of the legislative houses.

Safe Measures Blocked

He charged that the majority party in the New York State Legislature are "opposing every constructive measure that is offered in this State," and declared that he did not care whether measures were offered by Republicans or Democrats, but that he was eager to see legislation enacted to keep pace with the complex needs of the present social system.

He urged co-operation between organizations interested in housing conditions in New York City and declared that the slums in Manhattan will be abolished "when the citizens agree upon what they want to do."

Miss Frances Perkins, industrial commission of the State department of labor, reviewed the progress of social work in New York State during the past 25 years.

Change Status of Poverty

During that time the outlook of the worker has changed, she said, "from relief to prevention," and from assuming that poverty is a necessary condition to "a consuming desire to prevent poverty and to build up constructively a good social life."

Prof. Harry F. Ward of Union Theological Seminary, declared that in the structure of modern society technical training alone was not enough without a background of "faith in the improvability of humanity and the expectation of a continual change in human society for the better."

Henry Bruere, of the executive committee of the United Neighborhood Houses, presided. The luncheon was attended by several hundred representatives of the 62 settlement organizations in and around New York City.

PERSIA AND RUSSIA SIGN PACT

PARIS (AP)—A Havas news agency report from Teheran says that Persia and Russia have signed a tariff convention on the most favored basis.

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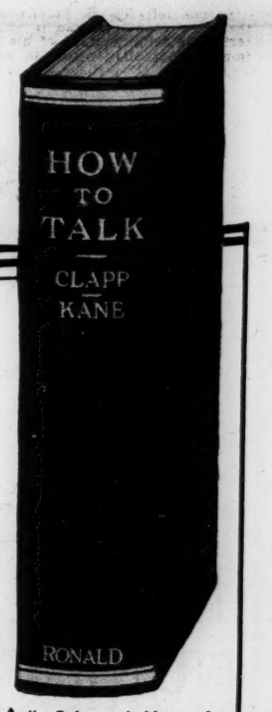

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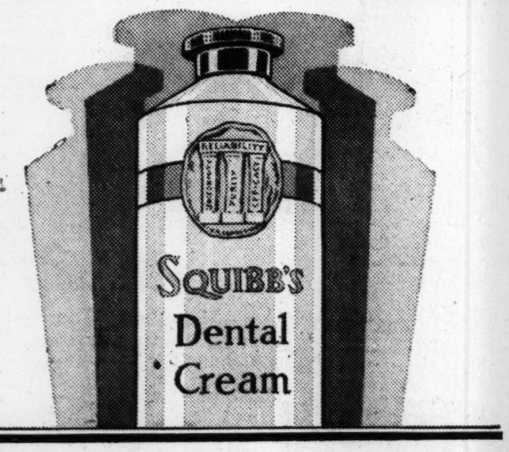

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AMERICAN PRESS TO SHARE ALIKE IN RADIO GRANTS

Federal Board to Insist on Public Utility Basis in News Distribution

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Any agreement for the allocation of the 20 transoceanic and 20 continental short wave channels to the press must include or provide for all the newspapers and press associations of the country. It was this decision, plainly indicated by members of the Federal Radio Commission, which caused abandonment of the tentative agreement reached by representatives of press associations and newspapers and discussed before the commission in a three-day hearing.

The hearing was the result of protests against the allocation of the 40 short wave channels, which had been turned over to the American Publishers' Committee by the Radio Commission for tentative distribution. Original protests were lodged by representatives of the Hearst newspapers, the National Radio Press Association, Inc., of New York, and the International Labor News Service of Chicago. These organizations claimed they were not receiving fair allotment of the channels.

Reach an Agreement

In addition statements were made by representatives of the Associated Press, which sought to share in the distribution, but without forming a subsidiary public utility corporation to handle radio news distribution.

During the hearings, representatives of the press associations and newspapers reached an agreement among themselves for the allocation of the wavelengths, in which John F. Neylan, representing the Hearst interests, joined.

The agreement, however, was based on the assumption that the respective agencies and newspapers would not form public utility corporations to handle the wavelengths. The Associated Press was unable to form such a corporation, it was brought out. Rather than have a difference of organization among the groups, it was proposed that they should all handle news distribution by radio on a private basis.

Insist on Utility Feature

The meeting adjourned when Eugene O. Sykes and Ira E. Robinson, commissioners, indicated they would insist on the public utility feature. The matter was further complicated by action of the National Radio Press Association in obtaining a temporary injunction against the commission to restrain it from allocating the waves, on the ground that it is functioning illegally in that it has now only three members instead of five.

Press associations and newspapers represented at the hearings were: Associated Press, United Press, Hearst interests, Consolidated Press, New York Times, Herald Tribune and World, The Christian Science Monitor, Chicago Tribune and Chicago Daily News, Los Angeles Times, San Francisco Chronicle and American News Traffic Association.

Federal Aid Is Urged for Airfield Web

(Continued from Page 1)

miles of land. In comparison, the land occupied by roads and railroads total 50,050 square miles.

This estimate, Mr. Guggenheim declared, is based upon present performance of aircraft. Looking forward, he visualizes a substantial reduction of the space needed through improvements in airplane landing and take-off devices. One of the conditions of qualification in the fund's "safe aircraft contest" is that an airplane shall be able to glide into a field over an obstruction 35 feet high and come to a stop within 300 feet of the obstruction.

There would seem to be little doubt among designers that this condition will be met, Mr. Guggenheim added.

Commercial Air Mileage in 1928 Twice That of 1927

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Commercial airplanes flew a total of 10,472,024 miles in 1928, practically double that in 1927, according to the annual report of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce just issued here.

A total of 52,934 passengers were carried by commercial aircraft, a gain of 420 per cent over 1927, the report shows. Large increase in flight and mail loads, together with notable extension of air lines and flying facilities is recorded for the year.

Twenty-three new passenger lines, aggregating 6451 miles, were launched or extended during the year. Sixteen new mail routes were placed in operation or extended over a total of 5928 miles of new airways, the report adds. The growth of the air mail is shown by the record of 3,632,059 pounds carried last year, as compared with 1,222,843 in 1927.

Lady Heath Forms Company

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Lady Heath has just announced the formation of an aviation company, to be known as Aerial Activities, Inc., which she said is to represent her sole business interest in air transport equipment and will handle the American rights she now holds on foreign airplanes. Associated with her in the new company, according to her statement, will be Arthur von Vriezen Menken, as vice-president, and Gertrude M. Schreiber, secretary and treasurer.

Plea for American Indians Offers Program of Complete Citizenship

Substitution of State Guidance for Wardship of Bureau Advocated by Latimer—Declares Present Conditions Preclude Educational and Industrial Initiative

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Seeking to secure for aboriginal Americans at least a similar right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" as that enjoyed by the most recent immigrant to the United States, Joseph W. Latimer of this city is advocating a plan which, he declares, would free reservation Indians from the circumscribed position they occupy as wards of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and give them liberty to work out their peculiar problems in a more normal way.

Mr. Latimer, an Illinois attorney with headquarters in this city, is an author and publisher. For many years he was associated with Dr. Carlos Montezuma of Chicago, the Apache graduate of the University of Illinois, whose career was largely devoted to Indian relief, and with Gen. R. H. Pratt, founder of the once famous Carlisle Indian School, whose mantle he is now said to wear. He has been widely commended for his disinterested service in behalf of the reservation tribes.

Defects in Administration

Following the publicity given some of the apparent maladjustments in the administration of Indian wardship by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which appeared in the report on the condition of the American Indian made by the Institute for Government Relations, Mr. Latimer has recently made public what he denominates as the "Citizenship Plan for Solution of the Indian Problem," and, at the same time, has indicated many of the alleged flaws in the present bureau plan, which he hopes to eradicate. The plan is:

"1. Free the Indian at once from bureau wardship of his person.

"2. Each state—through its already established channels under which and in the same manner they now treat their other citizens but the Indian—to educate; to guard health and to police the Indian. Congressional appropriations (from Indian funds where treaties permit or from taxes as now) now voted annually to the bureau (and more if needed) to go to the state to cover all cost of foregoing.

(Note: Estimates indicate amount now used by the bureau for above if properly proportioned would more than cover necessary costs to states.)

Aid of Red Cross Preferred

"(a) As an emergency exists, the Red Cross should be given all power, free from bureau control, to immediately take charge of the situation.

"3. Begin at once with competent heads to untangle the Indian property mess existing in the bureau—with the view of creating legally, active trusteeships, subject to court review, of this property, including tribal funds. Preferably creating a separate trust for each reservation and tribal fund. Said trusts created on some fundamental legal basis as innumerable trusts now hold property all over the United States.

"At no time, of course, during above progress is the Indian to be inequitably disturbed in the rights, occupancy and use of any Indian property as is now by him possessed.

No Opportunity for Initiative

"Since 1871," Mr. Latimer says, in expanding his views, "the reservation Indian has had no chance for intellectual and industrial initiative, but from that date his health, his education and even his daily experiences have been directed and governed by the bureau.

"Practically since 1887, the bureau has been promising to graduate the Indian into American life. Congress in 1924 granted unrestricted citizenship to the Indian but did not repeal the guardianship of the bureau over the person of the Indian. Hence he is still a ward; his children are born wards; and all are held under authority equal to that over captives. There even is no habeas corpus or other legal writ which the Indian can use as protection from the injuries of the bureau against either his person or his property.

"Under the name of wards, the Indian on the reservation finds his every act subject to some 5000 bureau employees who have their own private courts and jails and are subject to no court review of the conduct of their authority over the Indians under their control."

Larger Funds Essential

Mr. Latimer reports that "at a meeting of Indian sympathizers held in Atlantic City last December under the auspices of the Indian Rights Association, all agreed that the Indian is in a most deplorable condition but not yet ready to be admitted to our civilization. It was also agreed that Congress did not appropriate enough funds, and resolved that Congress should be urged to at once appropriate $25,000,000 a year for the Bureau of Indian Affairs."

This would seem to substantiate the report of the Institute of Government Research, which pointed out that: "An overwhelming majority of the Indians are poor, even extremely poor," and that out of 65 Indian jurisdictions 43 have an apparent income of less than $200 a year per capita. The same report cites cases of bureau boarding schools where undernourished and overworked children are required to subsist on 11 cents a day and one instance where the children were only allowed nine cents a day for food.

Thus, Mr. Latimer says, "there are approximately 250,000 bureau Indians whose care cannot begin to be effective until the bureau has $25,000,000 to expend." He adds, however, that in 1887 the bureau had only $800,000 for its yearly expenses.

Citizens Yet Subject Race

"There is as yet," Mr. Latimer declares, "no system of relief officially recommended other than the age-old and un-American bureau control of the Indian's person and property.

"All the above is in the face of the facts that: (1) the American Indian is now a citizen; (2) that no other race in this country needs such 'special attention'; (3) that facilities in every state now exist for the education, health and police of its citizens; (4) that the greatest education any race can gain in this country is the free and unrestricted association with his fellow citizens; (5) that bureau control of the Indian is exercise of authority over the person of a human being more drastic than is to be found in the confines of any other civilized country; (6) that, particularly since 1887, repeated investigations of bureau control has been most severely condemnatory of its guardianship—the latest being the 1928 report of the Institute of Government Research."

"By all standards of this country," continues Mr. Latimer, "and by all standards of present civilization the American Indian is certainly entitled to claim with the renowned Phillips Brooks, 'I claim my own human and divine right to my own life.'"

An Adams Who Went Yachting, Little Knowing It Led to Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

had none of their crotchets or dolors or tempers.

There was no worminess in this young Adams apple. Schooled at "Hoppy's," he had, from the day that college opened, a comparatively wide acquaintance among his two hundred and seventy-odd classmates. They were a fairly representative cross-section of young American manhood, and they decided on the first day of October in the first college term to make Charles their class president. That was 44 years ago. It was a good guess that his classmates then made. Annually, for the rest of the college course they gladly paid him the same honor. They made him their class president for life. This was unprecedented in Harvard history. And further honors were done him by the class whose love and respect he firmly held. In spite of being an Adams he was popular. Better yet, his friends knew him as kind, considerate, generous and faithful. A strange thing about him was that not even as a sophomore did he seek to qualify as a blade.

As an undergraduate Charles Adams belonged to as many of the college clubs and societies as one student could. He became skilled as an oarsman. He captained and stroked to victory the '88 class crew. His presence in the boat always gave heart to the other seven oarsmen. He took rank as a good scholar, won honorable mention in history and was assigned a "disquisition" at graduation. His summer vacations he spent chiefly in yachting. On his own sloops he developed into the master of sailing who in later years successfully defended the America Cup against British challenge in the International Yacht Races.

Solemnly Became a Democrat

Like many of the young Harvard gentlemen of his day he caught the democratic or mugwump fever that was epidemic in Massachusetts from 1884 to 1888. Grover Cleveland, Everett, Billy Russell and Sherman Hoar enticed scores of Harvard youths to abjure for a time the G. O. P. So, at the end of his senior year, young Charles Francis solemnly recorded his preference for the Democratic Party. In the passage of 40 years he has earned forgiveness for this error, if it were one, and we may smile at it now as we do at his solemn senior year assertions that he had never painted, drawn, sketched, sung or danced and that he inclined to the imperceptible "nonsectarian" Harvard religion.

True to an Adams tradition, Charles spent a year in European travel. Then he studied law and became a Boston lawyer. Quincy elected him a common councilman and twice mayor. In 1898 the president and fellows of Harvard College appointed him the treasurer of Harvard. For 30 years he has been the custodian and chief financial manager of the endowment of America's oldest university. At present that endowment is near $100,000,000. His duties as an investor have required him to have a seat on the boards of several great companies. His sagacity as a business adviser and administrator has been marked. His popularity has broadened. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts gave him more votes for delegate to the State constitutional convention than were given to any other candidate. So a President of the United States now calls Charles Adams to a Cabinet portfolio; and Boston flutters. It tickles Boston that such an honor comes to a man regarded by many of her people as their first citizen. Some Bostonians, sensible of the compliment, wonder how they are to fill the great hole which his transplanting to Washington will leave at the Hub. It is almost needless to say that neither he nor any member of his family will shed tears at the prospect of a sojourn at the National Capital as did the wife of the first Charles Francis when she faced the thought of leaving Boston to accompany her husband on his mission to the Court of St. James's.

In spite of all the honors that have come to the third Charles Francis in the field of business, in public service, in society, in sport, or in the intimacies of his college class, his friends detect no trace of cooling in the friendships of his youth. On the contrary, they have observed in him a constant mellowing and increasing warmth of expression. There must be something of the poetry of the first John Quincy in the Charles Francis of today who can write thus of a deceased friend: "He understood nature; the ways of the winds, the birds and the fishes, and loved them all. He understood the ways of men, of women, and of children. He loved them and they loved him in return."

Marked for Sincerity

From an indifferent after-dinner speaker Charles Adams has become a proficient one in the company of friends. "The Old Man Eloquent" sometimes flashes in him on such occasions. But sincerity rather than rhetoric is his material. The fact is that affectation is so foreign to his nature that he has been known frankly to drowse at the alumni exercises on a hot Commencement afternoon instead of affecting that alert interest which everybody is supposed to manifest in all Commencement speeches however dull. He is a man of modesty. He does not advertise. He is possessed of a sense of humor.

Let the third Charles speak for himself through one of his recent letters: "The past eight years have rushed by in the steady, absorbing, and endless routine of an active business life. When, 10 years hence, there will be need of reporting a life's work, there will be little startling to say; yet these have been good years, devoted to an interesting game not played wholly without the comfort of service to others. The pleasures of leisure have not been lacking, and probably have not much differed from those the rest of you have enjoyed, unless perhaps the sea has at times given something akin to adventure to an otherwise quiet life."

So the sea, the navy, the sea power of the United States, may promise him still more. His preparation, through having administered a great business and through having learned the art of getting on with people and making them his friends, will help him in the Federal Cabinet. His knowledge of the sea will help him to understand the tasks of those "who go down to the sea in ships and occupy their business in great waters." He is fit for the post. To adapt to the case the remark of an old Vermonter, "Charles will do fairly well."

Lawyer and Daughter Made French Chevaliers

NEW YORK (AP)—A New York lawyer and his daughter are now both entitled to wear the red ribbon which shows the wearer to be a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France.

Charles Robinson-Smith was decorated several years ago for his work on the Belgian Relief Commission and the French Government Office here has just announced that Gertrude Robinson-Smith, his daughter, had been made a Chevalier of the Legion.

Miss Robinson-Smith's award was made for her work in raising funds for 10 ice-making units for the French army in 1914. She looked after their transport and installation and visited the front on several other occasions.

NEW YORK-PERU AIR MAIL ROUTE TO OPEN APRIL 1

(Continued from Page 1)

confirmation can be made of the report, that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh will make the first flight over the new route, the farthest flung line in the American air mail network.

First Push Into South America

The new South American route will be the first penetration of that continent by United States airways. Times for transmission of mails between New York and other American cities and nations on the west coast of South America are expected to be reduced by five to eight days, speeding up tremendously business communications and considerably increasing trade relations between the United States and these countries.

At a later date, as yet undetermined, but probably after Congress allots the department additional funds for foreign air mails, the route is to be extended over the Andes from Santiago to Montevideo, Uruguay, and Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The leg of the route between Mollendo, Peru, and Santiago, which will not be operated until May 1, is now served in great part by a new air line operated by the Chilean War Department, connecting Santiago and Arica, via Ovalle, Copiapo, Antofagasta, and Iquique.

Negotiations Are Pressed for New Argentine Line

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Negotiations for a second airmail-passenger route between Buenos Aires and New York, in addition to the one for which the Argentine Government recently granted a concession to the Tri-Motor Safety Airways, Inc., are being pressed by another United States company at present operating in Central America, it is learned here.

The new route sought is by way of the west coast and the corporation professes to be ready to start immediate service. The Tri-Motor service, it was recently announced, will start in October.

Dr. Vincent Lopez, representing the company, has interviewed President Hipolito Irigoyen regarding the plan, and it is reported that the President looked favorably upon the proposition and promised his support.

The feasibility of a future air mail service across the Andes between Chile and Argentina, linking the Pacific and Atlantic coasts is regarded as having been forcibly demonstrated by the non-stop flight from Santiago of Count de la Vaulx, president of the International Aeronautical Federation, and Lieut. Gregorio Bisquert of the Chilean army service.

The two, in a Falcon military plane, arrived here March 9 after a flight of seven and one-half hours. They said they did not feel the cold and experienced no trouble. The plane, piloted by Bisquert, carried mail.

Chile Open to Foreign Lines

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The Chilean Government will permit foreign planes to fly over Chilean territory bringing and taking away airmail or passengers in international service, but none but Chilean companies will be granted concessions for service within the boundaries of the Nation, Merino Benites, director-general of aviation, has announced.

Zeppelin Flight Planned

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The dirigible Graf Zeppelin will fly from Germany to Lakehurst, N. J., during May, according to an announcement just made here by F. W. Von Meister, special American representative of the Luftschiffbau Company, of Friederichshafen.

Mr. Von Meister said that he had been asked by Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander and designer of the Graf Zeppelin, to find out whether it would be possible for the dirigible to make use of the Lakehurst naval air station about May 10 for a flight on which passengers and express would be carried as on the first crossing last October.

The dirigible also may make two other Atlantic crossings, one in June and the other in July, before starting on the contemplated west to east "round-the-world" flight, he added.

Refueling stops would be made at Tokyo, San Diego, Calif., and Lakehurst on the globe-girdling flight.

MADRID UNIVERSITY AND POLICE CLASH

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier (AP)—The student disorders in Madrid during the last few days, which have been a cause of concern for the régime of Primo de Rivera, appeared to have developed into a waiting game to determine whether the police or the university authorities shall have the right to maintain order. The Madrid situation has had very little response elsewhere except in Barcelona.

Several hundred girl students are among the most enthusiastic supporters of the boycott which has been declared on classes until the police are withdrawn.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Miss Cooper S. Cobb, Marble Hill, N. Y.
Mrs. Harriet G. Woltge, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Lotta B. Ball, Detroit, Mich.

Aircraft Radio Conference Opens

Ground Stations to Obtain Channel Allocations From Federal Commission

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Another aircraft radio conference began here March 11 in an effort by the Federal Radio Commission "to co-ordinate the views" of the various aviation operating companies, communication companies and others interested in perfecting and establishing means for communication between aircraft and ground stations and between ground stations along aviation routes.

During this conference the commission expected to hear from all applicants for aeronautical radio stations and to consider pending applications for construction permits for stations or operating licenses for stations.

The meeting was called thus early because the United States Government has just completed its negotiations with Canada, Cuba and other North American countries, regarding the division of the continental short waves. Under the agreement, the aircraft channels will be used jointly by all countries, the assumption being that simultaneous operation on the same frequencies will not cause interference.

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THE MONITOR READER
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)
1. More than $50,000,000.
2. If he "can produce the sense of distance and lovely song."
3. The kitchen.
4. One-forty-eighth of an inch.
5. Russia.

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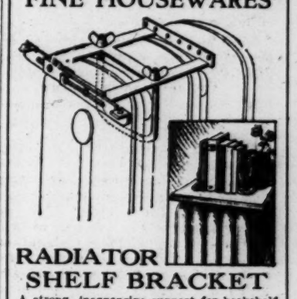
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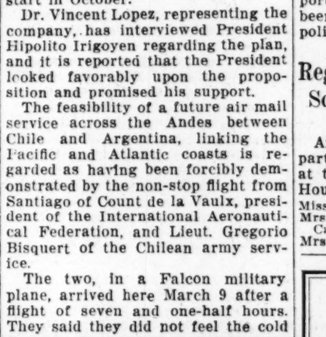
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EXPERTS DEFEND THEORY OF BANK ON REPARATIONS

Disavow Attempt to Set Up Financial Superstate—Call Move Step to Peace

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—While many people see in the proposed international bank the foundations of a true economic League of Nations and opinion among the committee of experts is overwhelmingly favorable, there arises from several countries a chorus of criticism. French, German and British protests mingle with French, German and British praises.

It is pointed out by experts who have further examined the scheme that the financial organization will be nonpolitical. It will not supersede or compete with existing banks but assist and complete them; it will serve as a bulwark for peace without claiming the least supersovereignty.

But misgivings in some quarters are not altogether allayed. A communique which intended to give reassurances is said not to have dissipated apprehensions. If the bank does not confine itself strictly to reparations, but conducts international operations, makes profits and serves as reserve bank for existing national banks, then it must necessarily be supernational.

How can it be pretended that it will not exercise political influences or be directed by political influences which may be contrary to national wishes of a particular country? Such is the general argument of opponents of the plan.

Financial Issue Raised

But more. It is asked bluntly if Europe will participate in ambitious enterprise of American financiers who wish to impose their hegemony on Europe. This nonsensical suggestion is gravely printed, though it is known that the original idea was European and the scheme has been formulated by all the delegations. There is a certain pertinence, however, in the question asked whether if the new organization is permitted to deal with German debts it should not also handle other debts.

German reactions as registered here concern the effect of the bank on the actual amount of payments. The argument is along these lines: The machinery may be good. The bank may be an agency for economic peace. But everything depends on reparation figures which will be adopted eventually, and at present, though the issue is being avoided, there is a profound discrepancy between the German idea of paying not more than 1,500,000,000 marks for 37 years, and the idea of the Allies of retaining something like the present standard annuity for 62 years. If figures are fixed too high, the bank may prove to be a coercive agent, keeping Germany under financial control.

Reparations and Exports

One gathers in British circles the vague objection that if the bank encourages German exports and indeed permits goods to be delivered on account of reparations to be resold in other countries then British business interests may suffer. Their views may be summarized thus: "Do we want reparations at the expense of our trade or do we prefer our trade without reparations." For German exports and German payments are closely connected. Ultimately upon development of one depends the extent of the other. It is perhaps encouarging that there should be this discussion of economic fundamentals.

Certainly it is no exaggeration to declare that the deliberations of the committee and their reverberations in larger circles constitute an exceedingly important chapter in the history of international affairs. Despite objections which it is necessary to state impartially, one has the impression that at least something will be done to erect a permanent peacetime institution which can handle the great new international movement of funds necessitated by liquidation of the war.

It is regarded that a bank for international payments to act as trustee receiving and distributing German annuities, giving financial assistance, serving as intermediary in marketing bonds and commercialization of debts, has become vital need. It would incidentally aid in maintaining stability of currencies, would largely control international credits in cooperation with principal banks and would naturally keep some check on trouble-making countries. The best opinion completely discounts possible inconveniences enumerated in this dispatch.

Curtiss Acquires Another Air Unit

Service at Logan Field at Baltimore Included in Chain of 25 Units

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Announcement has just been made here of the purchase by Curtiss Flying Service, Inc., of the Chesapeake Aircraft Company, a commercial air service operating at Logan Field, the temporary municipal airport.

The Curtiss company will establish a complete air service station here as a link in a nation-wide chain now being organized, which, by the end of the year, will include 25 units.

Coincident with the announcement of this sale, it was made known at City Hall that work on the $3,800,000 municipal airport, which adjoins Logan Field, will commence at once. A contract has just been awarded to the Empire Construction Company for the construction of the first unit, a bulkhead extending into the Patapsco River, to cost $866,449.

MAINE PORT OPENED EARLIEST ON RECORD

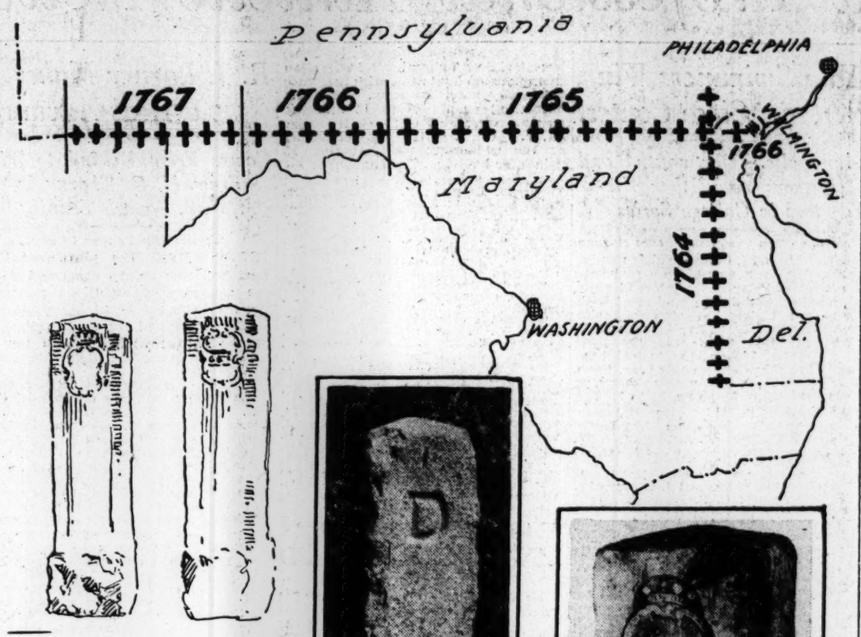
BANGOR, Me. (AP)—The earliest opening of the port of Bangor to navigation in any year was accomplished March 10 by the coast guard cutter Kikapoo.

The cutter began last Friday to break up the seven miles of ice, ranging from two to eight inches in thickness, between the open sea and this port. The earliest previous opening of the port was on March 12, 1925.

AIR MAIL FOR FRANCE AND ITALY

TURIN, Italy (AP)—Laurent Eynac, French Air Minister, and Italo Balbo, Italian Undersecretary for Air, have signed an agreement here establishing air mail lines between France and Italy and along the Mediterranean.

Along This Line History Was Made



Map Indicates the Mason and Dixon Survey and the Years Work Was Executed. Lower Left—Drawings of the Original Stones Imported From England for the Major Line Markers.

Lower Center—An Intermediate Marker on the Maryland-Delaware Boundary.

Lower Right—The Eastern Terminal Stone, Found at Newark, Del., and Now in Possession of the Historical Society of Delaware at Wilmington.

Mason and Dixon Line Markers to Be Searched for Restoration

(Continued from Page 1)

cellars, one was taken from the walls of an old church and others were doing service as stepping stones. A cursory search in Delaware has revealed one or two of the markers similarly employed, and it is declared that a thorough search would probably reveal many more of the missing shafts. One, at least, of the original stones is preserved at the Historical Society of Delaware, here.

This is, according to the society's year book of 1901, a "part of the Eastern terminal stone of the celebrated Mason and Dixon's line, with the Calvert coat of arms of Lord Baltimore cut on one side and that of the Penn family on the reverse."

Delaware historians and public-minded citizens are asking that a restoration like that made between Pennsylvania and Maryland take place along the Delaware-Maryland boundary, where between two counties alone five of the eight markers have disappeared. These counties are Sussex County, Del., and Worcester County, Md., where the line, although not considered the Mason and Dixon's Line proper, is said by some authorities to have been surveyed by the two Englishmen.

Granite Brought From England

In running the line in 1760-1767, the British surveyors marked every few miles with a special granite monolith brought from England, on one side of which was chiseled the coat-of-arms of Lord Baltimore and on the other that of William Penn. Between these major markers smaller stones, set a mile apart, bore the initial "M" on the side facing Maryland and "D" on the side facing Delaware. Those between Pennsylvania and Maryland are marked "P" and "M."

It was these stones which served to base the compromise of a long contention over the boundaries between Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, which had lasted for more than 150 years and was finally settled about 20 years ago by an interstate commission.

The popular reference to the line dates its origin to the debates on slavery which preceded the admission of Missouri into the United States when John Randolph used the words, "Mason and Dixon's line," as figurative to the division between the two systems of labor.

Ohio River Formed Boundary

Subsequently the line was popularly accepted, as not only the Mason and Dixon survey along the northern border of Maryland, but also the line formed by the Ohio River from its intersection with the Pennsylvania boundary to its mouth, thence the eastern, northern and western boundaries of Missouri west the parallel 36 degrees 30 minutes—the line established by the Missouri compromise.

Strictly speaking, however, the Mason and Dixon's Line is the partition between Pennsylvania and Maryland begun in 1764 at a point about 15 miles west of this city and continuing west to the point where the two surveyors were stopped from proceeding farther by the Indians—a point, to use Charles Mason's own words, "at the distance of 233 Miles, 13 Chain & 68 Links from ye Post mark'd West in Mr. Bryan's Field," or approximately 244 miles west of the Delaware River.

Surveyors Sent From England

The surveyors were sent from England at the behest of heirs of William Penn, the Pennylvania proprietor, and Lord Baltimore, Lord Proprietor of Maryland, to settle a long-standing boundary dispute. Through the survey enough area was left the three lower counties of Pennsylvania to form Delaware, which later became the first state to adopt the Constitution of the United States. It is the southern boundary of these lower counties which is now being considered, as sentiment for restoration of the original markers grows stronger.

While much of the prominence of the Mason and Dixon Line has departed with the healing of the breach which seemed to divide the North and the South during the Civil War, historians here are pointing out the desirability of preserving as many as possible of the original monoliths not only as a striking reminder of an early historic period but as visible identification marks of what has come to be one of the best known boundaries in the United States.

Soon May Be Able to Talk and Be Heard in Airplanes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Airplanes are in process of being made sound proof. The Bureau of Standards has been experimenting with cabin wall construction and finds that a reasonable degree of quiet may be secured without adding excessive weight by building walls in layers, which also helps insulate the cabin at high altitudes.

On the whole, the task of eliminating "vibration points" from airplanes is considerably more difficult than from automobiles. Experts believe that with reasonable care noise should be reduced so that conversation can be carried on in normal tones of voice far above the clouds.

Rosalie, Locked Out of Her Home, Reaches Haven and Finds Friend

Rosalie Overstayed Time at Movies and Her Father Bolted the Door—The Street Was Lonely Night Cold, Then Sanctuary

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Everyone has a "story," O. Henry once remarked, and added, in effect, that it was not always easy to get it. His aphorism applies particularly to Manhattan, island of most striking contrasts. One moment everyone seems too intent on his own play-business to take any thought of neighbor or passer-by. But let this need become obvious, and every street is a Jericho Road and all who walk there Samaritans.

Rosalie, a little Italian girl, has just discovered this enchanted aspect of the island. When "she stayed out at the movie" 20 minutes later than her father had said she might, she found her home locked to her, as he had threatened. It was too cold to sleep on the steps, and Rosalie turned back into the maze of the subway, jammed with its night crowds, and boarded a train. She rode from end to end of the line until the crowds thinned and her presence attracted the attention of a guard. Then, out into the night again, without idea of what next to do save walk the night long.

Rosalie's sense of desertion was strong when a policeman took her in charge and escorted her to an old three-story house in East Nineteenth Street, which the last century called a "brown-stone mansion." A low iron balcony ran the width of it. Two steps below the street level, a pleasant green-framed door, numbered "138," had ever so much the air of being "on the latch." This is a quiet block, as blocks in Manhattan go. A bare two blocks away is that pocket of tradition, Gramercy Park. A few blocks westward, Broadway roars north and south. One block east the "L" thunders by, day and night.

Suddenly Rosalie found herself shut off from the glare and jarring noises of that world. Instead, here was a spacious living room with a hearth and candlelight and deep easy chairs; a dining-room, set about with little green tables and chairs to match and looking out on the flagstones of a miniature terraced back garden. More, here was a gingham-curtained bedroom, blessed with privacy and quiet and repose, for just one girl.

In the morning a gentle lady went with her to visit her father. Necessary adjustments were made. The strict Old World discipline was relaxed sufficiently to permit Rosalie to become a frequent visitor in East Nineteenth Street.

This is just one place in which New York City stands out as an enchanted island, the headquarters of the Girls Service League of America, where for 21 years Mrs. Alexander M. Hadden, one-time prohibition officer in the Women's Night Court, has been making an active effort in behalf of very young girls—"difficult, misunderstood or unadjusted." Through all of it she has been assisted by her sister, Miss Stella A. Miner. An organization of experts has been built up, which last year assisted 5258 girls, most of whom were between the ages of 15 and 18.

Shelter as long as it is needed is offered by the league without charge to any girl who knocks at its door—and that knock is answered day and night. The league also helps her to find work. Those who need a complete change of environment are sent to Hillcrest Farm, in Connecticut the year-round home school of the league.

Since the organization began its work in East Nineteenth Street, the population of New York City has doubled, and the present quarters are now inadequate for the increasing demands. It has room for only 15 girls.

Mrs. Hadden said that the league hopes to enlarge its quarters in order to be able to meet its share of the social problems of a constantly augmenting population. To do this, she continued, the league set out not long ago to raise a fund of $250,000, of which amount $22,000 is yet to be subscribed.

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BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

LEYLAND STARS IN TEST MATCH

Young Yorkshire Player Betters Century in Cricket Game at Melbourne

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE — William Woodfull was firmly intrenched with 78 runs to his credit, and Australia, by "safety first" cricket, had made 152 runs for the loss of only two wickets in reply to England's first innings total of 519, when stumps were drawn here today, at the end of the third day's play in the fifth and last test match of the present series. It is the third time on this tour that England has begun a test by passing the 500 mark, and this time the Australians are making sure that no recklessness on their part shall permit the visitors to do what they never have done before—win five such games in succession.

The brightest patch of cricket today was provided by M. W. Leyland, the young Yorkshireman who found fame Saturday by making a century on his first appearance in a test match. This morning, freed from restraint, he hit out in sparkling fashion, driving and cutting with graceful ease. His partner, White, contented himself with offering an impenetrable bat to the bowlers and between them they gave Australia a busy time. Finally, when Leyland gave a catch to Fairfax off the delivery from Oxenham, he had carried his score to 137, and England's total was raised to within two runs of the highest previous first innings of the test series.

Great Enthusiasm

His five hours at the crease provided the critical crowd here with an exhibition that it was not slow to appreciate and England's innings concluded amid scenes of great enthusiasm. For Australia, where the time factor is eliminated from test cricket and runs are the only consideration, precisely one had been obtained by Australia after Woodfull and Jackson, the opening batsmen, had been operating 14 minutes. Larwood and Tate, England's "shock" bowlers, were getting tremendous pace off the wicket and were exceedingly difficult to deal with. While the Australians were trying to wear the edges off the bowling, the English fielding never relaxed for a moment and vigilance brought its own reward when Jackson was run out. He had made 35 runs when he stumbled in starting for a run and Larwood who had picked up the ball cleanly made a "lightning return" to Geary, who broke the wicket with Jackson well out of his crease. It was a fine piece of teamwork.

Duckworth Cheered

The bowlers tried all their wiles to tempt Woodfull and Kippax into doing something chancy, but the Australians were not to be "drawn" and most of the cleverness displayed was of a negative variety. Duckworth evoked cheers for his neatness in taking a ball behind the wicket and he justified the admiration to the full by making a brilliant catch that sent Kippax back to the pavilion. Kippax, subordinating his usually aggressive style of batting to the needs of the occasion, had taken two hours to score his 38 runs. The batsmen were rather bothered by the shadows falling across the pitch—peculiar to Melbourne grounds at this time of the year—and the rate of scoring dwindled down almost to nothing by the time play was suspended. Ryder, the Australian captain, was then not out with 4 runs.

Today was the dullest day's play any test match has presented in the series, though not gainsaying it represents a satisfactory start to the Australians in the heavy task before them. The whole English team fielded brilliantly, the bowlers never "let up" and the chief batting honors went to Woodfull. He is safe as the rock of Gibraltar, but unfortunately for the spectators his command of the situation never tempted him out of his pedestrian methods.

HARPER AGAIN WINS THE 10-MILE TITLE

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The English national 10-mile championship, the great event in the cross-country running season, was won for the second time at Beaconsfield, Saturday, by Ernest Harper, former English track champion who led home a "field" of 275 runners over a course mainly of grass land in 56m. 20 4-5s. The team title went again to the Birchfield Harriers who have won it every year since the war with the exception of 1927.

Harper won by about 80 yards from T. Kay, Tipton Harriers, with William Cotterell, the present southern counties champion and former national title holder, another 50 yards away.

Birchfield "packed" splendidly, and, as usual, kept the point total down to less than half that of the second team, the Surrey Athletic Club—91½ against 184. Hallamshire ranked third with 214, and Tipton fourth with 276. The champion southern counties, South London Harriers, were fifth with 304; Bury, Athletic Club, sixth, with 322. The times of the first six:

Runner and Club	Time
Ernest Harper, Birchfield H..	56m. 20⅘s.
T. Kay, Tipton Harriers	56m. 45s.
William Cottrell, Royal Corps	56m. 54s.
J. E. Webster, Birchfield H...	57m. 8s.
F. Light, Birchfield Harriers..	57m. 21s.
J. W. Winfield, Derby C. A. C.	57m. 35s.

HARTFORD FRANCHISE GRANTED TO GERAN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (AP) — The committee on franchises of the Canadian-American Hockey League has recommended the granting of a franchise to a group of Hartford, (Conn.) men during a meeting of the board of governors of the league here. The Hartford interests are represented by Dr. George H. Tucker and George P. Geran.

The meeting, over which President Charles C. Clapp presided, voted to postpone the forthcoming game between Philadelphia and Providence at Providence, from March 15 to March 16.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Cornell 58, Yale 55.
Maine 72, Bates 45.
Stanford 84½, Olympic Club 46½.

Yale Wins Second Contest of Series

Luce Scores Only Goal in Third Period—To Play Another Game

HARVARD-YALE HOCKEY SERIES

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Yale	1	1	2	2	2
Harvard	1	1	2	2	2

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Harvard and Yale will meet in a third game to decide the better team here as a result of ending their two-game series Saturday night with honors all even. Harvard won the first game in Boston, 2 to 1, and Yale triumphed in the second game here Saturday by a score of 1 to 0. Even the goal scoring honors are tied. F. R. G. Giddens '30 having scored Harvard's two goals in Boston and F. L. Luce Jr. '31, by scoring the only goal here, equaled Giddens for goals scored, having scored Yale's only goal in Boston.

A capacity crowd viewed the game and throughout it was one of the most spectacular college games ever seen here with numerous penalties and countless situations furnishing thrill after thrill to the fans as each team strove valiantly to win.

Yale deserved victory, outplaying Harvard and showing to much better advantage here on home ice than when in Boston. Play was about even until late in the second period, when Yale put on pressure with a series of attacks that were stopped only by great work on the part of Harvard's goalie. The winning goal came after eight minutes' play in the third session. Luce drove a high shot to the screen back of the Crimson net and tore in for the rebound. He secured to the side and slightly back of the goal, but shot at the Crimson goalie who, this one time, was not alert. The shot could never have entered the net from the angle, but it hit the Harvard goalie's pads and glanced in. Harvard tried to equalize, but Yale was the stronger team of the two, and defended the one-goal lead for the remainder of the play. The summary:

YALE	HARVARD
Palmer, McLennan, lw	rw, Giddens, Lakin
Luce, Nelson, c	c, Garrison, Holbrook
Curtis, Bent, rw	lw, Tudor, Cross, Stanley
Wilson, Snead, ld	rd, A. Bigelow, Batchelder
Cady, Hickok, rd	ld, H. Bigelow, Batchelder
Farrel, g	g, Jackson, Newell, Elkins

Score—Yale 1, Harvard 0. Goal—Luce for Yale. Referees—W. J. Stewart and Donald Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

New Haven Eagles Third in Standing

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W.	T.	L.	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	19	7	10	66	50	45
Providence	17	7	11	60	53	41
New Haven	14	9	14	65	62	37
Springfield	12	12	12	58	52	36
Philadelphia	12	5	19	56	71	29
Newark	11	6	19	58	75	28

RESULT SATURDAY

Springfield 0, New Haven 0 (overtime).

RESULT SUNDAY

New Haven 2, Boston 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The New Haven Eagles gained third place in the Canadian-American Hockey League by virtue of a 2-to-0 victory scored here Sunday night over the Boston Tigers, first-place team in the league. The Eagles, who had been in fourth place behind the Springfield Indians, passed the latter team by winning from the Tigers.

The Eagles deserved the victory over the Tigers because of their better or more effective offensive game, but Goalie Forbes, New Haven's acrobatic and stellar net guardian, who played a big part in the victory, is deserving of much praise for his fine work in the net. Reaume, who guarded the Boston cage, had much less work to do than Forbes who refused to falter despite the numerous shots he was forced to stop. The summary:

NEW HAVEN	BOSTON
Boucher, Hughes, Holmes, rw	lw, Loucks, Frost, Heyd
Barry, Burmister, Holmes, c	c, Waite, Burke
Massecar, Chouinard, Himes, lw	rw, Taylor, Manning, Burke
Bowcher, Himes, rd, ld, Mackey, E. Contant	Speyer, Himes, ld, rd, Oatman, Desmarais
Forbes, g	g, Reaume

Score—New Haven 2, Boston 0. Goals—Barry 2 for New Haven. Referees—W. J. Stewart and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Springfield Indians and the New Haven Eagles played to a scoreless overtime tie at the West Side Arena here Saturday night. It was one of the best games seen here in a long time, both teams giving fine exhibitions on both the attack and the defense. Springfield had the greater number of scoring chances, but could not beat the admirable goaling of Forbes. A crowd of 4700 saw the game. The summary:

SPRINGFIELD	NEW HAVEN
Dillon, Scott, lw	rw, Hughes, Chouinard
Carrigan, Cawkell, c	c, Barry, Holmes
Goldsworthy, Boyd, rw	lw, Boucher, Massecar, Burmister
Foster, ld	rd, Speyer, Himes
McGowan, Callighen, rd	ld, Bowcher
Aitkenhead, g	g, Forbes

Score—Springfield 0, New Haven 0. Referees—F. A. Synnott and Redvers Mackenzie. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Harvard 32, 110th Cavalry 13½.
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RECORDS FALL IN BIG MEET

One World and Four "Big Ten" Marks Bettered as Iowa Triumphs

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE INDOOR TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

College	Points
University of Iowa	29 2-3
University of Illinois	20 5-6
University of Wisconsin	15 5-6
University of Chicago	13 5-6
University of Michigan	7 5-6
Ohio State University	7
Indiana University	6
Purdue University	5
Northwestern University	4
University of Minnesota	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY — By winning first place in the one-mile relay, the final event on the program, the University of Iowa track and field team won the nineteenth annual Intercollegiate Conference indoor track meet at Iowa City, Saturday night, with 29 2-3 points. University of Illinois, the favorite for the title, was second with 20 5-6 points, followed by Wisconsin with 15 5-6.

One world's record was broken, an American record tied, four "Big Ten" marks shattered and another tied as the 200 athletes contested for honors. H. F. Canby '31 of Iowa shattered the world's record in the pole vault from a dirt runway when he soared over the bar at 13ft. 7½in. The former mark was 13ft. 6½in. made by Thomas Warne '31 of Northwestern. This also broke the Conference record.

G. S. Simpson '30 of Iowa State tied the American indoor 60-yard dash record when he led a star field of sprinters to the tape in 6.2s. This also bettered the conference record of 6.3s. by Simpson in 1928.

Orval Martin '30 of Purdue set a new "Big Ten" one-mile standard when he covered the distance in 4m. 22.9s. The former mark was made by H. W. Kennedy '28, of Ohio State.

H. E. Haydon '30 of Chicago won the 70-yard high hurdles in 8.7s. to beat the old conference mark of 8.8s. set by J. R. Allison '30 of Iowa in 1928.

David Abbott '29 of Illinois tied the two-mile record when he won his event in 9m. 26.4s. Victor Chapman '26 of Wisconsin set the mark in 1926. The summary:

60-Yard Dash—Won by G. S. Simpson Ohio State; Edward Tolan, Michigan, second; N. R. Root, Chicago, third; J. A. Timm, Illinois, fourth. Time—6 2-10s. (Ties American indoor record).

440-Yard Dash—Won by V. W. Svenson, Iowa; Homer Davison, Wisconsin, second; J. J. Abromson, Indiana, third; W. L. Henke, Wisconsin, fourth. Time—51 2-10s.

880-Yard Run—Won by H. R. White, Illinois, and R. B. Orlovich, Illinois (tied); J. A. Moulton, Iowa, third; Joseph Gunn, Iowa, fourth. Time—1m. 56 9-10s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Orval Martin, Purdue; Dale Letts, Chicago, second; F. B. Stine, Illinois, third; W. E. Clappam, Indiana, fourth. Time—4m. 22 9-10s. (Betters old "Big Ten" record of 4m. 23 4-10s. set by H. W. Kennedy of Ohio State in 1926.)

Two-Mile Run—Won by David Abbott, Illinois; H. N. Fields, Indiana, second; C. V. Dilly, Wisconsin, third; E. H. Anderson, Minnesota, fourth. Time—9m. 26 4-10s. (Ties "Big Ten" record set by V. J. Chapman, Wisconsin, in 1926.)

70-Yard High Hurdles—Won by H. E. Haydon, Chicago; J. R. Allison, Iowa, second; G. J. Saling, Iowa, third; K. E. Hooks, Ohio State, fourth. Time—8 7-10s. (Betters former "Big Ten" mark of 8 8-10s. set by F. J. Cuhel, Iowa, in 1928.)

Pole Vault—Won by H. F. Canby, Iowa; Thomas Warne, Northwestern, second; V. A. McDermott, Illinois, and G. K. Harper, Illinois, tied for third. Height—13ft. 7½in. Betters world indoor record, dirt runaway, of 13ft. 6in., set by Thomas Warne.

Shotput—Won by S. R. Behr, Wisconsin; C. H. Forwald, Iowa, second; C. A. Weaver, Chicago, third; E. B. Poorman, Michigan, fourth. Distance—45ft. 7½in.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Iowa (A. R. Thomas, Ferguson, R. W. Depping, Stevenson); Wisconsin (R. N. Levy, W. L. Henke, J. R. Ramsay, Homer Davison), second; Michigan (D. A. Seymour, L. E. Grodsky, J. W. Tarbill, D. G. Seymour), third; Ohio State (D. C. Fites, S. L. Shaw, H. E. Keiss, G. S. Simpson), fourth. Time—3m. 25 6-10s.

High Jump—Won by Samuel Frey, Chicago; L. H. Sentman, Illinois; D. L. Craig, Iowa; H. N. Workhoven, Iowa, C. L. Felker, Michigan; F. F. Kemp, Wisconsin, all tied for first. Height—5ft. 9⅝in.

SCHMOOKLER WINS TITLE

NEW YORK—M. W. Schmookler, brilliant young star of the Trinity Club, was crowned United States senior singles one-wall handball champion Saturday afternoon at the Seventh Regiment Armory when he defeated Seymour Alexander, another youngster of the Trinity Club, in four games. The final scores were 14—21, 21—8, 21—15, 21—7. Schmookler succeeds Murray Vernon of the Crescent Athletic Club, who held the title for two years but did not defend his championship. To reach the final, Schmookler had to defeat John Seaman, a clubmate, and the victory for Schmookler marked a big upset, as Seaman was a decided favorite. Alexander gained the final by defeating Simon LaFarge of the Railroad Y. M. C. A.

LOYNES WINS RINGLING TROPHY

SARASOTA, Fla. (AP)—The Robert Ringling Trophy for 151-class hydroplanes was awarded to Richard Loynes of Long Beach, Calif., here Saturday. His Miss California won both the heats of the class Sunday and thus clinched sufficient points to take the trophy.

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Yale Swimmers Win in Close Contest

Annapolis, Dartmouth and Rutgers Are Other Victors in College Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's varsity swimming team was given a real battle here Saturday in its Intercollegiate Swimming Association dual meet with Princeton University, victory finally going to the Elis, 38 to 24, when their 200-yard relay team won the final event in 1m. 36 3-5s., the fastest time made in college circles this year. Each team won three first places. Yale also won the waterpolo game, 54 to 9. The swimming summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by Lester Rapoport '30, Yale; W. A. Turner Jr. '31, Princeton, second; F. W. Loeser '31, Yale, third. Time—24⅘s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. A. Turner Jr. '31, Princeton; J. C. Kline Jr., '29, Yale second; C. R. Hogen '29, Yale, third. Time—57s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by John Howland Jr. '30, Yale; H. A. Loeb '29, Princeton, second; R. M. Owen Jr. '31S, Yale, third. Time—5m. 12⅘s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by E. G. Cahill '30S, Yale; W. C. Ridgeway '29, Princeton, second; E. B. Paine '31, Yale, third. Time—1m. 47⅘s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by E. J. Moles Jr. '31, Princeton; N. M. Millard '30S. Yale, second; F. E. Nyce Jr. '30, Yale, third. Time—2m. 39s.

Fancy Dive—Won by J. H. Brooks Jr. '30, Princeton (88.9 points); M. A. Glascock '30, Yale, second; W. S. Manuel '30, Yale, third.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Yale University (R. L. Messimer Jr. '31, J. A. Pope '29, Hamilton Lincoln '31, John Howland Jr. '30). Time—1m. 36⅘s.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Dartmouth College and University of Pennsylvania divided their dual championship Intercollegiate Swimming Association aquatic meet here Saturday, the former winning the swimming events 42 to 20 and the latter taking the waterpolo game 30 to 20. Capt. J. W. Bryant '29, Dartmouth, led the individual scorers with two first places and a leg on the winning relay team. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Bryant '29, Dartmouth; W. E. Steers '30, Dartmouth, second; R. C. Hough '30, Pennsylvania, third. Time—24s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Bryant '29, Dartmouth; F. P. McCord '31, Dartmouth, second; E. A. Teaf '30, Pennsylvania, third. Time—54s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. S. Bleecker '29, Pennsylvania; W. H. Birnie '30, Dartmouth, second; J. W. Merriam '31, Pennsylvania, third. Time—5m. 27s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by William McCaw '29, Dartmouth; F. S. Burkhardt '31, Dartmouth, second; J. S. Bleecker '29, Pennsylvania, third. Time—1m. 50 1-5s.

200 Yard Breaststroke—Won by C. M. Page Jr '31, Pennsylvania; G. M. Kaplan '31, Pennsylvania, second; N. E. McGrath '30, Dartmouth, third. Time—2m. 49 4-5s.

Fancy Dive—Won by J. C. Hubbard '29, Dartmouth (82.5 points); George Sassen '30, Pennsylvania, second; R. H. Leigh '29, Dartmouth, third.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Dartmouth College (W. E. Steers '30, A. H. Spiegel '31, G. A. Scheller '30, J. W. Bryant '29. Time—1m. 41 4-5s.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The United States Naval Academy easily defeated Columbia University in their Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship meet here, Saturday, the Midshipmen taking the swimming events, 54 to 8, and winning the waterpolo game, 82 to 9. Navy won all the first places and all but one second in the swimming events. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. B. Phillips '30, Annapolis; Benjamin Coe '29, Annapolis, second; L. M. Prince Jr. '31, Columbia, third. Time—25.2s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. P. Phillips '30, Annapolis; P. H. Ashworth '31, Annapolis, second; Myers, Columbia, third. Time—58.8s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by H. G. Sanchez '30, Annapolis; J. A. Woodruff '30, Annapolis, second; H. D. W. McClure '30, Columbia, third. Time—5m. 49s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by R. F. Crist '29, Annapolis; E. B. Hooper '31, Annapolis, second; C. J. Oberist '30, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 49.6s.

Fancy Dive—Won by D. E. Dallman '30, Annapolis (81.1 points); E. B. Grantham '30, Annapolis, second (71.1 points); L. F. Ryan '31, Columbia, third (60.1 points).

200-Yard Relay—Won by United States Naval Academy (Benjamin Coe '29, L. O. Matthews '30, Lot Ensey '30, W. B. Phillips '30). Time—1m. 47.2s.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Rutgers University won both events in its Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship dual meet with Syracuse University here, Saturday, taking the swimming events 48 to 14 and the waterpolo game 25 to 20. G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers, was the individual star of the swimming meet, scoring 12 points for his team. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by E. F. Tilley '29, Rutgers; F. M. Jelenko '30, Rutgers, second; J. B. Wohl '31, Syracuse, third. Time—24 3-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; J. A. Dryfuss '31, Rutgers, second; Winston Mergott '29, Syracuse, third. Time—54 1-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. L. Cannon '30, Syracuse; T. E. Phillips '31, Rutgers, second; Theodore Webster '29, Syracuse, third. Time—5m. 13.3s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; J. B. Wohl '31, Syracuse, second; J. R. Armstrong '31, Rutgers, third. Time—1m. 42.9s.

200-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. T. Cronin '31, Rutgers; William Marquette '31, Rutgers, second; D. E. Engdahl '30, Syracuse, third. Time—2m. 43 1-5s.

Fancy Dive—Won by P. J. Garris '31, Rutgers (81.2 points); S. P. Combs '30, Syracuse, second (72.7 points); G. E. Garland '30, Rutgers, third (51.6 points).

200-Yard Relay—Won by Rutgers University (E. F. Tilley '29, R. C. Johnson '29, F. M. Jelenko '30, G. H. Kojac '31). Time—1m. 37 4-5s.

KARL KOSKI WINNER AND BREAKS RECORD

Karl Koski running under the colors of the Finnish-American Athletic Club of New York won the Providence-to-Boston 44-mile Marathon run held under the auspices of the Shepard Stores, Saturday, in 5h. 30m. 57s., breaking the previous record of 5h. 47m. 30s., set by Clarence H. De Mar of Melrose in 1928. De Mar, who was the favorite to win again, placed second, covering the distance in 5h. 49m. 1s. Leon Yeuelle, Dorchester Club, was third in 5h. 55m. 53s.

Forty-two of the 52 runners who entered the event started. A. R. Michelson of the Millrose Athletic Club of New York set a very fast pace at the start and at North Attleboro he was timed in 1h. 18m. 5s., which bettered the record at that point by 11m. 30s. At Wrentham Center he was timed in 1h. 59m. 19s., and 11 minutes later he dropped out. The order of finish and times of the first 10 finishers:

Runner and Club	Time
Kaari Koski, F. A. A. C.	5h. 30m. 57s.
C. M. DeMar, M. P.	5 49 1
L. Yeuelle, Rochester Club.	5 55 33
B. Bern, Dorchester Club	6 25 7
C. J. Fitzgerald, N. Y. A. C.	6 47 55
H. A. Gretzky, S. H. A. C.	6 58 12
J. MacDonald, Dorchester C.	6 58 25
Theodore Gaul, Boston	7 20 30
B. O'Hara, Dor. Club	7 23
Arthur Harvey, Kingston	7 24

INTERNATIONAL FIELD HOCKEY

	W.	T.	L.	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Ireland	1	0	0	3	0	2
Scotland	1	0	0	3	1	2
Wales	1	0	1	1	3	2
England	0	0	1	0	3	0

ENGLISH MEN DEFEATED

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—While the women folk were occupied in defeating the Scottish lassies at Merton Abbey, Saturday, by goals to 1, England's men field hockey players made an inauspicious beginning of their 1928-29 international tournament by losing to Scotland at Glasgow, 3 to 0. There was a large attendance at both games. The Englishmen had been defeated by Scotland three times since the series started 26 years ago. Several members of the English side did remarably fine work, notably the veteran inside forward, S. H. Saville, who played his first game for England in 1913; but the team work of the visitors compared unfavorably with that of the home side.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL

SATURDAY

New York (N.) 8, San Antonio 2.
Cincinnati (N.) 7, Philadelphia (A.) 5.
Los Angeles 11, Chicago (N.) 8.
Chicago (A.) 12, Dallas 5.

SUNDAY

New York (N.) 6, San Antonio 1.
Chicago (A.) 6, Dallas 5.
Indianapolis 11, St. Louis (N.) 7.
Philadelphia (A.) 6, Cincinnati (N.) 0.

MISS VAN WIE WINS AGAIN

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Miss Virginia Van Wie of Chicago, for the second time in eight days, stopped Miss Helen Hicks, youthful golf star, from winning a championship on a Florida course. Over the St. Augustine links, Saturday, Miss Van Wie won the women's Florida east coast championship in an 18-hole final by 3 and 2. Miss Hicks has been beaten twice in five tournaments, and both times by Miss Van Wie.

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R. J. Larner Makes a Real Advance

Comes From Behind to Win From H. R. Thorne in U. S. Squash Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The play over the week-end was chiefly concerned with the attempts of ambitious younger stars to climb into higher positions at the expense of the seeded players, in the United States squash tennis championship at the Columbia University Club.

Only in one case was there a real advance by a younger member of the list. Stuart M. Sperry, newly-crowned Class B champion, Gardner Hirons, his predecessor in that title; Henry G. Davis of the Princeton Club, and Howell Van Gerbig, Fraternity Club, Class C star, all fell before the skillful play of their elder and more experienced opponents.

Robert J. Larner of the Yale Club was the lone survivor of the younger element of the game, when play closed for the two days. He encountered Henry R. Thorne, the Yale Club two-handed star, who has been playing at No. 1 for that club the greater part of the season, and came from behind after being close to defeat in straight games, to win by a score of 14—18, 15—11, 15—7.

The two most important matches, however, brought Sperry against Jerome L. Kerbeck of the champion Columbia University Club team, and R. Mason Kirkland, No. 1 on the New York Athletic Club seven, opposing Burdett H. O'Connor of the Crescent Athletic Club. In the first, Kerbeck ran away from the Class B star in the first game, to win it by a score of 15—12, after being within a point of the game at 14—7. The second game was even more exciting, when the Columbia Club player was at match point at 14—1, not less than four times, only to drop the next rally. Finally, Sperry started to climb, and with one interruption at 14—8, tied the score at 14-all, making extra points necessary. But though he continued to fight his best, Kerbeck settled down to win in real earnest, and taking a lead of 2—0 on the three extra points, finally won the game and match at 15—12, 17—15.

Then O'Connor, who had been below his 1928 form all season, showed the kind of squash tennis which had placed him at No. 4 in the ranking then, and outsteadying the Mercury Foot player, who has been performing most brilliantly in the team matches, ran out the match in short order, 15—12, 15—8. Kirkland was playing just as good squash tennis as ever, but O'Connor was meeting every play of Kirkland with great craft, and held the upper hand with its aid, to complete the match in not more than half an hour.

Two second round matches were held over until Monday afternoon, with E. R. Larigan encountering Murray Taylor of the Harvard Club, in one, while J. C. Lyons, the all-around athlete of the New York Athletic Club, will meet Francis P. Day, Yale Club, in the other. The third round will also be started, with six matches scheduled, the other two going over until Tuesday, when two quarterfinals will be played. The summary:

Second Round

Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, defeated F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, 15—12, 15—11.

F. A. Sieverman Jr., Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, defeated E. W. Kleinert, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—4, 15—7.

A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, defeated Gardner Hirons, Columbia University Club, 15—12, 18—16.

J. L. Kerbeck, Columbia University Club, defeated S. M. Sperry, Princeton Club, 15—12, 17—15.

W. M. Lee, Columbia University Club, defeated Howell Van Gerbig, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 15—12, 15—12.

Harold R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated J. C. Tredwell, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—7, 15—8.

F. M. Loughman, New York Athletic Club, defeated H. G. Davis, Princeton Club, 15—7, 15—11.

B. H. O'Connor, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated R. M. Kirkland, New York Athletic Club, 15—12, 15—8.

R. J. Larner, Yale Club, defeated H. S. Thorne, Yale Club, 14—18, 15—11, 15—7.

Milton Baron, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, 15—12, 15—10.

EASTERN ALLAN CUP PLAYDOWNS READY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont. — The playdown series for the Allan Cup and the Canadian senior amateur hockey championship gets under way this week in eastern Canada with five teams in the running. Iroquois Falls, Northern Ontario Hockey Association champions, qualified to meet University of Toronto, Senior O. H. A. champions, tonight and Wednesday nights in this city by defeating Kitchener, Intermediate O. H. A. champions, in a two-game series, 4 to 3. The winners of this series will meet the Ottawa Shamrocks in Toronto on Saturday night and in Ottawa on Monday. Ottawa defeated Cornwall, 3 to 1, in both games of their series, taking the round, 6 to 2.

In the Quebec district, St. François Xavier won the provincial title by defeating Montreal Victorias, the senior champions, 6 to 4 on the round. The first game on Friday was won by the intermediate champions, 5 to 3, and they played a tie, 1-all, Saturday. St. François will meet the maritime champions, Eathurst, N. B., in that city on Wednesday and Friday of this week and the winner will meet the survivor of the University of Toronto-Iroquois Falls-Ottawa Shamrock series for the eastern Canada title and the right to go to Winnipeg for the Canadian final.

IOWA STATE AWARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Ia.—Major letters in basketball were awarded by the athletic council of Iowa State College Saturday afternoon to G. D. Hitch '30; L. C. Lande '29, F. D. Ludwig '29, C. F. Rudi '29, M. H. Taylor '29, G. W. Woods '30, and D. S. Wilson '29. A minor letter in basketball was awarded to B. H. Zimmerman '31. Major letters in swimming were awarded R. R. Burtner '30, I. D. Butler '29, J. N. Chicken '29, R. G. Holm '30, L. F. Hummel '30, M. J. Smith '30, G. L. Unser '31, and G. M. Williams '29. R. R. Burtner '30 was announced as the captain of the 1930 swimming team.

COLLEGE RIFLE SHOOTING

Annapolis 1369, Geo. Washington 1267.

H. N. RAWLINS WINS CANADIAN TITLE

Defeats R. A. Powers in Squash Racquets Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—H. N. Rawlins of New York captured the Canadian squash racquets championship here Sunday by defeating R. A. Powers of Boston, in the final in straight games, 15—5, 15—5, 15—6. The new champion outgeneraled his opponent throughout and smothered him with his speed and hard smashing.

Rawlins succeeds W. J. Iselin of Boston as champion and in the quarterfinals on Saturday morning he eliminated the defending champion. Rawlins was superior throughout his match with Iselin but the latter staged a rally in the second game to win and necessitate an extra game. The summary:

CANADIAN SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

R. A. Powers, Boston, defeated Reginald Quain, Ottawa, 17—18, 15—6, 15—14, 15—4.

W. M. Vickers, Toronto, defeated A. Martin, Hamilton, 15—9, 15—10, 15—10.

J. H. Chipman, Montreal, defeated S. H. Dobell, Montreal, 15—11, 17—15, 15—9.

H. N. Rawlins, New York, defeated W. J. Iselin, Boston, 15—7, 17—18, 17—14, 15—11.

Semifinal Round

R. A. Powers defeated W. M. Vickers, 12—15, 15—17, 15—12, 15—9, 18—17.

H. N. Rawlins defeated J. H. Chipman, 15—10, 15—8, 15—7.

Final Round

H. N. Rawlins, New York, defeated R. A. Powers, Boston, 15—5, 15—5, 15—6.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULTS

Yale 54, Princeton 9.
Annapolis 82, Columbia 9.
Pennsylvania 30, Dartmouth 20.
Rutgers 25, Syracuse 20.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BRUINS FIRST IN U. S. DIVISION

Defeat Rangers 3 to 2 to Take Lead — Toronto Certain of the Playoffs

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
United States Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	23	5	13	70	49	51
N. Y. Rangers	20	9	13	67	61	49
Detroit	19	9	15	71	58	47
Pittsburgh	9	8	25	42	73	26
Chicago	7	7	28	31	73	21
Canadian Division						
Canadiens	19	15	7	64	40	53
N. Y. Amer.	18	12	11	50	43	48
Toronto	20	5	16	79	65	45
Montreal	15	9	19	66	64	39
Ottawa	13	13	16	51	65	39

RESULTS SUNDAY

Detroit 1, Canadiens 1 (overtime).
Boston 3, Rangers 2.

RESULTS SATURDAY

Ottawa 2, Boston 1 (overtime).
Toronto 3, Detroit 0.
Chicago 1, Pittsburgh 0.
Americans 3, Montreal 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Boston went into the lead of the United States division of the National Hockey League, Sunday night at Madison Square Garden and now has the edge over the New York Rangers, when they defeated the locals in a fast game, 3 to 2, after the Rangers had twice tied the score. With a game to spare, the new leaders now are likely to keep the first position in the coming playoffs.

Shore, with much help from Oliver and Carson, was really responsible for the victory, though Owen, both on defense and attack, displayed fine power.

Boston went into the lead right at the start. First, a combination of Carson and Galbraith was blocked by Roach, but a moment later, Shore dashed down the right, and a quick pass to Oliver was scored. Boston continued to attack, having the puck in hand three-quarters of the time. The few times that the Rangers managed to get an attack going, Thompson blocked successfully.

But finally, after Shore had been penalized, Boucher made a dash and shot the puck from the boards to the waiting William Cook, and the score was tied, with a minute to spare. Shore tried in vain to score in the few seconds left after he returned. The proportion of attacks was illustrated by saves of the goalkeepers, five for Thompson to 17 for Roach.

In the second session, it was the Rangers that did the greater part of the attacking, the saves being 22 for Thompson while Roach had nine, Owen sent in the first score after Carson had blocked F. Cook well out. The struggle continued until almost the last minute. Then, with Hitchman and Fred Cook both off the ice, Murdock and Paul Thompson went down as a team, and after Thompson's shot was hit out by his brother, Murdock poked the puck in to tie the score once more.

The third period was similar to the other two, but with one notable exception. The Boston team scored first. Oliver received credit for this goal, with Carson shooting first, and on the rebound, sending it to the scorer. But this time the Rangers were unable to balance the score, though their counter attack developed when Hitchman went off again into the penalty box. The locals kept on pressing, however, and only two slips by Frank Boucher in failing to connect with passes in front of an open goal prevented another tie. The summary:

BOSTON		N. Y. RANGERS
Oliver, Gainor, Owen, lw		
	rw, W. Cook, Thompson	
Gainor, Carson, Welland, c		
	c, Boucher, Murdock	
Galbraith, Clapper, rw		
	lw, F. Cook, Keeling	
Hitchman, Owen, ld, rd, Abel, Carson, Vail		
Shore, Owen, rd, ld, Bourgeault, Oatman		
Thompson, g		g, Roach

Score—Boston 3, Rangers 2. Goals—Oliver 2, Owen for Boston; W. Cook, Murdock for Rangers. Assists—Shore, Carson for Boston; Boucher, Thompson for Rangers. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and M. J. Rodden. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Montreal Canadiens and Detroit Cougars celebrated their last meeting of the year at the Olympia here Sunday night by playing a 1-to-1 overtime tie for the entertainment of almost 14,000 fans, a record local crowd for National League hockey. The paid admissions, it was announced, totaled 13,893.

Both of the goals and five of the 17 penalties were crowded into an active 10-minute overtime period. Canadiens had a distinct advantage in the regulation hour, particularly in the first and third periods. But Dolson and Hainsworth were unbeatable until the overtime, the Detroit goalie saving 40 shots and Hainsworth almost 30.

CANADIENS		DETROIT
Joliat, Mondou, lw		
	rw, Cooper, Aurie	
Gagne, Patterson, rw		
	lw, Hay, Daley	
Lepins, Morenz, c		
	c, Connors, Brophy	
Burke, G. Mantha, ld		
	rd, Noble	
S. Mantha, Leduc, rd		
	ld, Brydge, Traub	
Hainsworth, g		
	g, Dolson	

Score—Canadiens 1, Detroit 1. Goals—Morenz for Canadiens; Noble for Detroit. Assist—Brophy for Detroit. Referees—Dr. W. J. Laflamme and Alex Romerill. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The final meeting of the third-place clubs in the two groups of the National Hockey League, the Detroit Cougars and the local Maple Leafs, here on Saturday night, was won by the latter 3 to 0, the victory giving them an even break with the Cougars on the year's operations and the three goals enabling them to outscore Detroit 8 to 7 in the four games. There was little, if anything, at stake in the game as both clubs will likely end up the schedule in third place and meet in the first round of the league playoffs, on March 19 and 21.

To make the game more interesting than the usual one which is merely a fulfillment of a scheduled date, the local club divided the team into two squads, married and single men, and complete changes were made every five minutes during the game. In this contest the single men won by 2 to 1 and all goals were scored by players traded to the other team. Cox, a married man, played left wing for the single men, and scored both goals while Horne played for the married men and scored their goal.

MAPLE LEAFS		DETROIT
Cox, Cotton, lw		
	rw, Cooper, Aurie	
Blair, Pettinger, c		
	c, Connors, Daley	
Bailey, Horne, rw, lw		
	lw, Hay, Brophy, Green	
Horner, Duncan, ld		
	rd, Noble	
Day, Smith, rd		
	ld, Brydge, Traub	
Grant, Chabot, g		
	g, Dolson	

Score—Maple Leafs 3, Detroit 0. Goals—Cox 2, Horne for Maple Leafs. Assists—Bailey, Blair for Maple Leafs. Referees—Dr. W. J. Laflamme, Woodstock, and G. J. Mallinson, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—Montreal Maroons sustained their fifth successive defeat here on Saturday night, when the New York Americans outscored them 3 to 2, and the defeat, coupled with Ottawa's victory in Boston, makes it possible that the Maroons, highly rated at the start of the season and last year's Stanley Cup finalists, may end the season in last place in the Canadian group of the National Hockey League. The Maroons have played in-and-out hockey all season, and they gave an exhibition of this against the Americans, but it was their lack of consistency that brought about their defeat.

N. Y. AMERICANS		MONTREAL
Connor, Sheppard, lw, rw		
	rw, Ward, Robinson	
Burch, Himes, McVeigh, c		
	c, Smith, Phillips	
Broadbent, Dye, White, rw		
	lw, Stewart, Trottier, Seibert	
Conacher, ld		
	rd, Dutton, Hicks	
Reise, Simpson, rd		
	ld, Boucher	
Worters, g		
	g, Benedict	

Score—Americans 3, Montreal 2. Goals—Simpson, McVeigh and Connors for Americans; Smith and Ward for Montreal. Assists—Burch 2 for Americans; Stewart for Montreal. Referees—J. Cooper Smeaton, Montreal, and William A'Hara, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

The Boston Bruins missed a chance to pick up two points here in the Boston Garden Saturday night by losing to the Ottawa Senators, 2 to 1, in a National Hockey League game. The Bruins tried hard to defeat the visitors, but were careless at times on the defense, and after securing a one-goal lead, proceeded to allow the Senators to tie and then win in the overtime. It was Ottawa's first win over Boston this season the locals having won two, tied one and lost one in the four games played.

Boston took the lead halfway through the second period when Owen shot, crashed into Connell, and while the two men were prostrate on the ice, Hitchman scored the rebound. Ottawa protested, but the goal was allowed. Clancy tied the score halfway through the third period, when Thompson lost sight of the puck with Shore in front of him. The winning goal came when Finnigan evaded Hitchman on the defense and beat Thompson from close in.

The referees were unusually lenient with the players, and tripping and bumping progressed freely without penalty. The summary:

OTTAWA		BOSTON
Kilrea, Touhey, lw, rw		
	rw, Oliver, Clapper	
Nighbor, Grosvenor, c		
	c, Carson, Welland, Gainor	
Finnigan, Godin, rw		
	lw, Galbraith, Gainor, Owen	
Smith, ld		
	rd, Shore	
Clancy, rd		
	ld, Hitchman, Owen	
Connell, g		
	g, Thompson	

Score—Ottawa 2, Boston 1. Goals—Clancy, Finnigan for Ottawa; Hitchman for Boston. Referees—M. J. Rodden and William Bell. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes' overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT ERIE, Ont.—The Chicago Black Hawks defeated the fourth-place Pittsburgh Pirates here on Saturday by 1 to 0, Ripley scoring the only goal of a rather uninteresting contest five minutes before the end of the second period, when he picked up the rebound of Gottselig's shot against the end of the rink and beat Miller. With the Hawks so far behind in the standing that the result of the game could not change the positions of the two teams, there was little at stake and the players took matters rather easily. There were plenty of scoring chances, as both teams displayed lots of free skating and open play, but with the one exception Miller and Gardiner took care of all attacks.

CHICAGO		PITTSBURGH
Arbour, Gottselig, lw		
	rw, Darragh, Bouchard	
Ripley, Miller, c		
	c, Fredrickson, Drury	
March, Irvin, Couture, rw		
	lw, Milks, Lowrey	
Taylor, McKinnon, ld		
	rd, Smith	
Wentworth, rd		
	ld, McCaffrey, Holway	
Gardiner, g		
	g, Miller	

Score—Chicago 1, Pittsburgh 0. Goal—Ripley for Chicago. Assist—Gottselig for Chicago. Referees—Jean Sauve and D. A. Ritchie, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

MANY CHANGES IN A. B. C. RACE

Twenty New Teams Place Among the First 10 in Three Divisions

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS FIRST TEN LEADERS

FIVE-MAN TEAMS

Motor Inn, Pontiac, Mich.	2845
George J. Fee Co., Chicago	2843
Hotel Raulff, Oshkosh	2824
Mansfield Tire & Rubber Co.	2828
Main Recreations, Battle Creek	2796
Raffetos Camels	2784
Recreation No. 100, Battle Creek	2775
Penelk Grocers	2753
Runge Recreation, Milwaukee	2750
Polonia Punch Northwest	2746

DOUBLES

W. A. Theusen and R. M. Phillips	1234
F. H. Nebendahl and L. Steffan	1207
G. H. Lawri and A. J. Wachter, Chicago	1204
Joseph Chlebecek and Edward Kouba, Chicago	1201
John Davis and G. L. Grignon	1198
J. W. Dore and Joseph Venera	1193
R. L. Lansberg and H. W. Reich, Michigan	1190
John Dolanski and Harry Lenz, Detroit	1183
W. E. Church and J. C. Cheverton, Milwaukee	1183
C. K. Hathaway and K. R. Leaf, East Moline, Ill.	1176

SINGLES

Charles A. Parr, Jackson, Mich.	676
Elmer O'Brien	643
Bart Cook, Cincinnati	664
J. Farwick, Chicago	657
W. Danowski, Detroit	656
W. L. Ferguson, Mansfield, O.	638
D. Pflug, Chicago	636
R. Adams, Battle Creek	633
J. M. Durr	633
John Goodwin, Beaver Dam, Wis.	630

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Invasion of star quintets from out of town caused many changes in the standing of the various events in the twenty-ninth annual tournament of the American Bowling Congress at the Dexter Park Pavilion here over the week-end. After Saturday's attack the first three places among the five-men teams were in new hands, and when Sunday night's rolling was over two of these places had changed hands.

Motor Inn of Pontiac, Mich., now holds first place with a total of 2845, made on Saturday. It led the most brilliant squad of the tourney up to that time, five of the first 10 places being captured. Thomas Haley, individual champion of the A. B. C. in 1910, led the Pontiac team, while John Gliboe got the highest total, 588. They had team games of 949, 941 and 955.

Mansfield Tire & Rubber Company, Mansfield, O., led by W. N. Fenn, came in for second with 2828, and Main Recreations of Battle Creek, Mich., placed for third at 2796, only to be superceded Sunday by the George J. Fee Company of Chicago, with 2843 for second and the Hotel Raulff of Oshkosh led by F. M. Hayes with 2834 for third. Recreation No. 100 of Battle Creek led by P. J. Schwigert, which placed fifth with 2775 on Saturday, found itself in seventh Sunday, followed by three new teams. They are Iowa Oil of Dubuque, Ia., Stern Valves of Michigan City, Ind., and Meinhart's Pies of Massilon, O.

Charles A. Parr of Jackson, Mich., deposed Elmer O'Brien of Chicago, for the singles leadership by bidding 676, three pins more. Parr had games of 208, 266 and 202. His middle game is the highest single string of the tourney so far with the exception of the 287 shot by J. J. Schultz of Lustig's Left-handers.

Other new names among the first 10 in individuad standing are Bert Cook of Cincinnati, 664; J. Farwick of Chicago, 657; W. Danowski of Detroit, 656; W. L. Ferguson of Mansfield, O., 638; D. Pflug of Chicago, 636; R. Adams of Battlecreek, 633; and John Goodwin of Beaver Dam, Wis., 630.

In doubles W. A. Thusen and R. M. Phillips of Chicago still lead with their total of 1234. G. H. Laurie and A. J. Wachter of Chicago climbed into third place Saturday with 1204, and Sunday Joseph Chiebecek and Edward Kouba of Chicago appeared in fourth with 1201. Others who placed among the first 10 Sunday were R. L. Lansberg and H. W. Reick of Michigan City, with 1190, John Dolanski and Harry Lenz of Detroit and W. E. Church and J. C. Cheverton of Milwaukee with 1183 each and C. K. Hathaway and K. R. Leaf of East Moline, Ill., with 1176.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Yale 1, Harvard 0.
Pennsylvania 3, Rensselaer P. I. 1.

Record Score, 13-3, for Association

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

	W	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Tulsa	20	8	8	114	54	48
Minneapolis	17	9	10	66	44	43
Kansas City	17	7	16	66	75	41
St. Paul	19	3	16	84	92	41
Duluth	15	3	20	66	64	33
St. Louis	10	2	28	71	138	22

RESULTS SATURDAY

St. Paul 1, Kansas City 1 (overtime)
Tulsa 13, St. Louis 3
Minneapolis 3, Duluth 0

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla.—The Tulsa Oilers played possible world-record hockey here Saturday night and defeated the St. Louis Flyers by the final score of 13 to 3, thereby retaining their lead in American Hockey Association standing with a five-point lead over the second-place Minneapolis Millers. The enormous score tie the record score in professional hockey of recent years. The first record of 13 goals by one team in one game was made by Quebec in defeating New Haven, 13 to 0, at Quebec on Feb. 23, year before last. The second record of 16 total goals in one game has been equaled only three times before in the National Hockey League, and both records established new marks in the American Association.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn.—The Minneapolis Millers shut out the Duluth Americans 3 to 0 here Saturday night to better the position in the standing of the American Hockey Association as the season nears an end. It was the final game on Duluth ice this season. Garrett, Minneapolis center, hooked the puck from Goodman as the latter was skating behind his own net following a rush by Crawford, and swung in front of Tuner to score.

MINNEAPOLIS		DULUTH
Crawford, Stuart, lw, rw		
	rw, Bergl, Morrison	
Hill, Adams, rw		
	lw, Merrill, Goodman	
Gordon, Stanley, Garrett, c		
	c, Koski, Thorsteinsen	
Benson, ld		
	rd, Williams	
Bostrum, rd		
	ld, Jamieson, Davis	
Winkler, g		
	g, Turner	

Score—Minneapolis 3, Duluth 0. Goals—Garrett, Bostrum, and Hill for Minneapolis. Referee—A. J. Conroy, St. Paul. Time—Three 20m. periods

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Kansas City halted St. Paul's spurt for the American Hockey Association playoff and the teams remain tied in third place, with St. Paul having two more games to play, as the result of a 1-to-1 tie here Saturday night. St. Paul gained its goal in the first four minutes of play on a brilliant rush by Goheen, who started near his own goal, rushed along the right boards and beat Byrne from a difficult angle.

ST. PAUL		KANSAS CITY
Wilson, Conroy, lw		
	rw, Dunfield, McCormick	
Desjardine, Romnes, c		
	c, Mitchell, Campbell	
Ingram, Rennie, Capen, rw		
	lw, Scott, Lessard, Ranger	
Goheen, ld		
	rd, Dutkowski	
Nichols, Mulligan, rd		
	ld, McLeod, Munro	
Stark, g		
	g, Byrne	

Score—St. Paul 1, Kansas City 1. Goals—Goheen for St. Paul; Mitchell for Kansas City. Assist—Dutkowski for Kansas City. Referee—John Hughes, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

GEORGETTI-DEBAETS TEAM WINS

NEW YORK (AP)—Approximately $75,000 in guarantees, bonuses and prize money was distributed Sunday among riders in the Madison Square Garden's forty-sixth international six-day bicycle race which came to an end Sunday night. Franco Georgetti and Gerard Debaets, who won the forty-sixth test by the overwhelming margin of five laps, split about $10,000 between them.

IROQUOIS FALLS QUALIFIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Scoring a goal in each period, the Iroquois Falls Northern Ontario Hockey Association senior champions defeated the Kitchener Green Shirts, 3 to 1, here Saturday afternoon and thereby qualified to meet University of Toronto in the first round of the Allan Cup eliminations. Kitchener won the first game on Thursday, 2 to 1, but lost the round, 4 to 3.

JENNINGS WINS TOURNEY

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP)—John G. Jennings of the Belleclair Club, Bayside, N. Y., captured the annual spring golf tournament at the Riddell's Bay Club here by defeating F. L. Hubbard of Detroit, 7 and 6. Jennings was three up at the end of the morning round, and continued to outplay his rival throughout the rest of the match.

WOMEN'S INDOOR TENNIS STARTED

Mrs. Lamme Defeats Miss Roosevelt in First Round

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Play started this morning in the United States women's indoor lawn tennis championship tournament on the covered courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, but only one of the seeded players had taken part in a match up to afternoon and she was Mrs. Ary Lamme of Rye, N. Y. She is seeded No. 3 in the draw and she qualified for the second round by defeating Miss Margaret Roosevet, Dedham, 6—2, 6—6.

The hardest-fought set of the morning was the one in which Mrs. R. W. Cordingly of Chestnut Hill defeated Miss Priscilla Waterman, also of Chestnut Hill, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3. In the other match played in the morning, Miss Marjorie Sachs, Cambridge, defeated Mrs. F. A. Reece, Chestnut Hill, 6—1, 6—2. Two matches were defaulted. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S LAWN TENNIS INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

First Round

Miss Marjorie Sachs, Cambridge, defeated Mrs. F. A. Reece, Chestnut Hill, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. R. W. Cordingly, Chestnut Hill, defeated Miss Priscilla Waterman, Chestnut Hill, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

Mrs. Ary Lamme, Rye, N. Y., defeated Miss Margaret Roosevelt, Dedham, 6—2, 8—6.

Miss Margaret Blake, Boston, won from Miss Marjorie Fuller, Cambridge, by default.

Miss Christine Reid, Brookline, won from Mrs. Priscilla H. Mitton, Jamaica Plain, by default. Plan, by default.

Miss Dorothy Blodgett, Boston, defeated Miss Eleanor Whiting, Cambridge, 8—6, 6—0.

Mrs. Philip H. Theopold, Dedham, defeated Miss Katharine Jones, New York, 6—0, 6—1.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	22	5	10	106	59	49
Windsor	22	4	11	94	64	48
Toronto	17	5	14	74	73	39
Buffalo	15	7	15	77	61	37
Kitchener	16	4	17	96	98	36
London	15	4	19	76	99	34
Hamilton	12	3	22	72	102	27
Niagara Falls	12	2	23	63	103	26

RESULT SATURDAY

Toronto 2, Niagara Falls 1.

TORONTO BREAKS TIE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Ont.—The Toronto Millionaires, who are playing out their home games here because of lack of patronage in Toronto, defeated the Niagara Falls Cataracts, 2 to 1, here on Saturday. The winners scored both their goals before the losers scored. Victory enabled the Millionaires to break the tie for third place with Buffalo and they are almost certain of getting in the playoffs.

LAYTON AND HALL MEET AGAIN

NEW YORK (AP)—John Layton, world's three-cushion billiards champion, and Allan Hall of St. Louis begin their special 600-point return match here Monday. Hall defeated the titleholder, 600 to 582, in a 600-point match last week. Afternoon and evening blocks of 50 points each will be played every day this week. Frank Taberski of Schenectady, N. Y., world's pocket billiards champion, and Andrew St. Jean will start play in a 1500-point match here Monday. Twelve blocks of 125 points each will be played.

TENNIS VETERANS ARE HALTED

PALM BEACH, Fla. (AP)—John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., and W. L. Allison, Austin, Tex., halted the veterans, Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., and John F. Hennessey, Indianapolis, and won the doubles championship in the Florida tennis tournament here Saturday. The scores were 7—5, 1—6, 7—5, 6—4.

ABELL RESIGNS AT COLGATE

HAMILTON, N. Y. (AP)—Earl C. Abell, head football coach at Colgate University, has tendered his resignation, to take effect immediately, it was announced here. He requested his release to accept the position of head coach at the University of Virginia, where he served on the football staff in 1921.

Pennsylvania Wins Basketball Title

Victory Over Princeton Settles Close Race—Schaaf Betters Record

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—University of Pennsylvania won the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League title for 1929; J. G. Schaaf '29, captain of the Pennsylvania team, won individual scoring honors in the circuit and broke the league record for field goals; Princeton lost its ninth game of the season in 10 starts; Dartmouth's only hopes for a playoff with Pennsylvania were eliminated; Pennsylvania captured the Arthur D. Alexander Cup permanently; all as a result of Saturday's Pennsylvania victory over Princeton University, Saturday night, by the score of 23 to 16.

As Pennsylvania's last game opened, Schaaf had 42 field goals to his credit, one less than the record of 43 made in 1917 by Orson A. Kinney '18 of Yale, who, by the way, was serving in the game in the capacity of referee. Kinney saw Schaaf add two field goals, just the number he needed to better the former Yale star's mark, and as a result of three foul goals, Schaaf totaled 114 points for the season, 11 less than his leading mark of 125 in 1928. The Princetonians guarded the Pennsylvania captain well, but in concentrating their efforts upon Schaaf they overlooked the presence of A. R. Brodbeck '30, and A. E. Lobley Jr. '30, to the extent that the former marked up six points and the latter 5. The Pennsylvanians completed the league season with eight victories and two defeats, with Dartmouth in second place with seven victories and three defeats. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA		PRINCETON
Brodbeck, Noble, lf		
	rg, Vogt, Dikovics, Bowen	
Schaaf, Hartnett, rf		
	lg, Wittmer	
Peterson, Bonniwell, c		
	c, Miles, Bennett	
Lobley, Ushka, Lazar, lg		
	rf, Lebhar	
Magner, Scull, rg		
	lf, Carey, Bennett	

Score—University of Pennsylvania 23, Princeton University 16. Goals from field—Schaaf 2, Brodbeck, Lobley for Pennsylvania; Bennett 2, Carey, Dikovics for Princeton. Goals from foul—Brodbeck, Schaaf 3, Lobley 3, Magner 2, Bonniwell 2, Peterson for Pennsylvania; Miles 2, Bennett 2, Carey 2, Bowen, Wittmer for Princeton. Referee—O. A. Kinney '18, Yale. Umpire—Hayes. Time—Two 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In one of the best games played here this season, Cornell University defeated Yale University in an Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League game Saturday night by the score of 26 to 21. Cornell led at the half, 10 to 7, but throughout the game Yale was a constant threat. Cornell's victory enabled it to pass the Elis in the league standing, the Ithacans having four victories and five defeats, while Yale completed its league season with four victories and six defeats. Cornell has one game left to play with Columbia today.

CORNELL		YALE
Hall, Fisher, lf		
	rg, Townsend	
Layton, Murphy, Lewis, rf		
	lg, Horowitz, Nassau	
Lewis, Schrender, c		
	c, Linehan, Fodder	
Stein, Donovan, lg		
	rf, Cook	
Kass, Brandt, Bessmer, Lewis, rg		
	lf, Brockelman	

Score—Cornell University 26, Yale University 21. Goals from field—Schrender 3, Hall 3, Lewis 3, Layton, Kass, Stein for Cornell; Horowitz 4, Cook 2, Linehan 2, Brockelman for Yale. Goals from foul—Bessmer, Lewis for Cornell; Horowitz 2, Linehan for Yale. Referee—Degnan. Umpire—Hayes. Time—Two 20m. periods

Ireland and Wales in Tie Rugby Game

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY FOOTBALL

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Agst	Pts
Wales	2	1	1	30	23	5
Ireland	2	1	1	24	26	5
Scotland	2	0	2	29	24	4
England	1	0	1	13	9	2
France	0	0	3	6	20	0

LONDON—Ireland and Wales complicated the situation in the international Rugby championship a little further, Saturday, by drawing their match at Belfast 5 points each. The position now is, if Scotland defeats England in the big match for the Calcutta Cup at Edinburgh Saturday, Scotland is bound to head the final standing, but if any other result ensues, then the honors of the tournament hang in the balance until England has met France at Easter.

Saturday's tied score was considered an equitable outcome to a match in which the contending teams were extraordinarily evenly matched in all departments.

In the first half, the Irish forwards were more successful than the opposition pack in getting the ball from scrummages and its backs, therefore, had more frequent opportunities to attack. It is a tribute to the Welsh backs that the home team had a lead of only five points at the interval.

The score came after 30 minutes, when Mark Sugden, brilliant Irish scrumhalf, flashed out a long pass to his partner, Edward Davy, who cut straight through instead of making the transfer the defenders expected and grounded the ball between the posts for H. C. Browne to kick an easy goal.

Following the change of ends the Welsh forwards asserted themselves as they did against France in their previous international match and pulled the game out of the fire. They dominated the scrums, participated in open movements with the backs and swept down the field in devastating rushes. But they met a defense as wholehearted as their own and broke through to the line only once, Frank Williams taking a pass from one of the forwards and sidestepping two would-be tacklers for a try which D. A. I. Parker converted without difficulty. The Homeric battle ended with a dramatic note as in the last minute Wales was penalized within shooting range of the goal. G. V. Stephenson, the young Irish captain with a record number of international "caps" to his credit was not able to sustain his great reputation as a place kicker on this occasion, however, and to the loudly expressed relief of the large Welsh contingent present the ball sailed wide of the mark. The summary:

IRELAND		WALES
Beamis, f		
	f, Peacock	
Cagney, f		
	f, Arthur	
Browne, f		
	f, Barrell	
Farrell, f		
	f, Jones	
Deering, f		
	f, Lernon	
Clinch, f		
	f, Parker	
Payne, f		
	f, Pritchard	
Haurahan, f		
	f, Brodler	
Sugden, sh		
	fh, Williams	
Davy, fh		
	sh, Powell	
Arkins, lw		
	rw, Morley	
Crowe, lc		
	rc, Bowcott	
Stephenson, rc		
	lc, Morgan	
Byers, rw		
	lw, Roberts	
Stewart, fb		
	fb, Bassett	

Score—Ireland 5, Wales 5. Tries—Davy for Ireland, Williams for Wales. Placed goals—Browne for Ireland, Parker for Wales. Referee—John McGill, Scotland. Time—Two 40m. periods.

Middlesex, playing only 14 men after the first five minutes of the game, put up a great battle against Lancashire at Twickenham, Saturday, in the final of the English intercounty Rugby football championship and, although without the services of W. G. Powell, G. V. Stephenson and S. J. Cagney, all of whom were in the international match at Belfast, drew at 8 points aside. If all the giants are back with the team at the time it goes North for the replay, Middlesex County Rugby Union will be strongly favored to celebrate the jubilee year by winning the title. Most rugger men who are not Lancastrians hope it will do so, for the sentimental reason that its captain, the famous former English leader, W. W. Wakefield, has led his teams to victory in every big competition but this. He captained Cambridge University against Oxford University, the Royal Air Force in the interservice's tournament and England in the international championship.

E. C. W. Krenz Throws Discus 163ft. 8¾in.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Palo Alto, Calif.

ERIC C. W. KRENZ of Stanford University broke the world's record in the discus throw Saturday with a throw of 163ft. 8¾in. The throw was witnessed and checked by Amateur Athletic Union and Pacific Athletic Association officials.

The throw Saturday was made in the meet with the San Francisco Olympic Club, which Stanford won, 84½ to 46½.

The old mark of 158ft. 1¾in. was made by Clarence Houser, former University of Southern California star, in this same stadium three years ago. Krenz was a member of the United States Olympic team last year, finishing fourth in the shot put.

BABE WINS SECOND RACE

SAN PEDRO, Calif. (AP)—The Babe, owned by Owen Churchill of the California Yacht Club, Wilmington, Calif., was sailed to victory here Sunday in the second race of a series of five for the national championship of the eight-meter class and the King of Spain trophy. The Babe led the Marin, skippered by Ralph Ellis of New York, across the line in the 12-mile race. The Marin won the first race.

DAWSON REPEATS

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—John E. Dawson, Chicago, defeated Roland McKenzie, Washington, 1 up in 18 holes, here to win the southeastern amateur golf championship for the second successive year.

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*Baltic	Sat. Apr. 20	Cedric	Sat. Mar. 30
*Not calling Boston †Via Halifax		*Not calling Boston	
SOUTHAMPTON-CHERBOURG TO NEW YORK		NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON-CHERBOURG	
Olympic	Wed. Mar. 27	Olympic	Sat. Mar. 16
*Arabic	Sat. Mar. 30	†Megantic	Sat. Mar. 23
Homeric	Wed. Apr. 3	Olympic	Sat. Apr. 6
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THE PLAYHOUSE OF THE AIR

The "Eighth's" Allegretto

THE circumstances under which the theme upon which the Allegretto from Beethoven's Eighth Symphony was conceived were narrated in Walter Damrosch's familiar style in the course of the General Electric hour of symphony music on Saturday night at 9, eastern time, through WEAF and associated stations. It appears that as a greeting to an inventive friend who had recently devised the metronome as well as a music box, Beethoven set the usual sentiments of a card to music of a type suggested by these two machines. This simple little melody then became the basis for this lightly dainty "Allegretto." Following this composition on the program the Strauss polka, "Thunder and Lightning," showed a very different type of Viennese music.

George Barrere, flautist and Little Symphony director, with Pierre Mathieu, first oboe of the New York Symphony and since then of the Paris Opera Company, played Lacombe's "Serenade," which is written for this rather seldom heard combination of instruments. The effect was unusual but not particularly entrancing. Debussy seems to have used these instruments for brief phrases so expressive of his own world of beauty that in ordinary compositions they seem rather colorless in contrast.

Other numbers in the concert were Massenet's "Phedre" overture, Saint-Saëns' prelude to "The Deluge," Rubinstein's old familiar "Melody in F," and selections from Berlioz' "Damnation of Faust" concluding with the rousing "Rakoczky" march.

Next week another more or less unusual instrumental combination will be played. It is Edward Elgar's "Sospiri for Strings and Harp." There will be other compositions by Mozart, Glazounow, Saint-Saëns and Franck.

Beethoven's Eighth Symphony is recorded complete by Felix Weingartner and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra in Columbia Masterworks set Number 64. Toscha Seidel plays Saint-Saëns' "Le Deluge" on Columbia 9035M. D. M.

Brandon's First Concert

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRANDON, Man.—Brandon's first radiocaster is now in operation. The opening concert proved to be a great success, complimentary letters and telegrams having been received from many parts of Manitoba as well as from more distant points. The call letters are CKX. This station is only the second to be established in Manitoba, the first CKY being in Winnipeg. Both are maintained and operated by the provincial Government, although in the case of Brandon, the city bore the expense of constructing the station.

Japan Likes Movies

Plans are being completed between the Paramount-Express station KNX, Hollywood, and station JOAK, Japan, for radiocasting a program featuring prominent Paramount motion picture stars, some time in the near future. The Japanese station reports that the powerful KNX transmitter reaches the land of cherry blossoms with astounding clarity and volume, and that a retransmission will be easily accomplished.

GASOLINE TOLL INCREASES

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—The gasoline road toll in this State for 1928 produced $1,928,601, compared to $1,291,499 in 1927. The toll was 4 cents in 1928. For the first six months of 1927 the toll was 2 cents, and 3 cents for the last half of that year.

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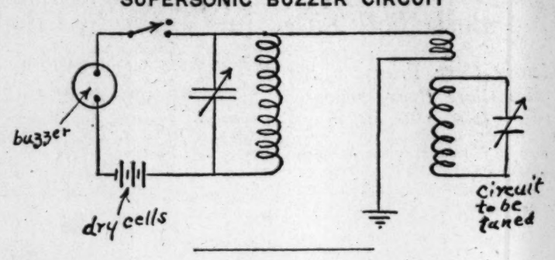

THE construction of a buzzer driver circuit such as was referred to in the Monitor of Feb. 1 is a very simple affair and can be completed in a short while. It consists of a high-pitched buzzer, two or three dry cells, a coil and a condenser arranged as shown in the accompanying diagram.

The coil may be 75 turns of No. 22 DSC wire wound on a 3-inch tube and tuned with a .00035 condenser. This particular combination will tune to somewhere near 650 meters. A long wire connected to the point on the buzzer circuit shown in diagram is used to couple the driver circuit to the set through a small coil of three or four turns. This latter coil may be scramble wound and tied with thread to hold its shape.

This small coil is placed in inductive relation to the coil to be tuned and an inch or so away from it. The signal will be found to be rather broad but it serves to get the circuits in approximate resonance. Loosening the coupling will of course sharpen the tuning. It would be well to have the wire from the buzzer circuit long enough to allow this to be placed in another room so that the direct sound of the buzzer will not be heard.

Walter Damrosch Discusses Brasses and the Overture

Mendelssohn's moonlit and fanciful "Nocturne," from his suite of incidental music to Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," is the opening selection for younger pupils in the first half of the RCA Educational Hour which demonstrates the use of French horn and trumpet, on Friday morning, March 15, at 11, eastern time, through the NBC.

Next, Walter Damrosch, assisted by the orchestra takes an excerpt from Rossini's overture to "Semiramide," followed by Victor Herbert's "March of the Toys," from his musical comedy, "Babes in Toyland." In this bright piece, the familiar toy figures of childhood romp by in irrepressible procession.

The latter half of the period is devoted to exposition of the overture for the benefit of junior high school students. Mr. Damrosch has chosen the overtures to Weber's "Oberon" and Rossini's "William Tell."

The music from "Oberon," the story of the Elfin King, admirably combines phantasy and technical skill. The vivid descriptive passages of the overture to "William Tell" are well known—the calm sunrise, the furious Alpine storm, and the thanks of the shepherds in song when the tumult subsides.

This program will be heard through WJZ, WBZ and WBZA, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WLW, WJR, KFKX, WHO, WOW, WDAF, WFAA, KVOO, KPRC, WOAI, WHAS, WSM, WSB, WBT, WRVA, WTMJ, KSTP, KOA, WRC, WJAX, KWK, WMC and WSMB.

A Western Matinée

Eastern radio listeners will hear an hour of symphonic selections during the weekly matinée program of the Pacific Little Symphony Orchestra through a coast-to-coast network of the NBC on Friday afternoon, March 15, from 1 to 2, Pacific time, or 4 to 5, eastern time.

The program opens with the overture to Thomas's opera "Mignon." Summarizing the whole plot of the opera, the brilliant overture is known the world over for its grace and delicacy. Another featured selection is Lacome's suite, "La Feria," in three movements.

Skilton's Indian tone-picture, "War Dance," gives another touch of color to the program. A. Arriola, a modern, contributes four excerpts from his suite, "Nursery Idols." As the concluding selection Max Dolin will direct the orchestra in Tchaikovsky's "Marche Slav," the first of the great composer's works written in march form. The old Russian national anthem is one of the principal themes.

The program:

Overture—"Mignon" ..... Thomas
Andante—"A Minor Concerto" .. Golterman
Entr'Acte—"Coppelia" ..... Delibes
La Feria ..... Lacome
Los Toros
La Reja
La Zarzuela
A Chippewa Love Song ..... Busch
War Dance ..... Skilton
Nursery Idols ..... A. Arriola
The Wooden Trumpeter
Cupid
Strange Doll
Italian Doll
Berceuse ..... Palmgren
Ballet No. 1 ..... Paladilhe
Marche Slav ..... Tchaikovsky

WJZ, WBZ and WBZA, WBAL, WJR, WLW, KWK, WREN, KOA, KGO, KOMO and WLS will carry this program.

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The Listener Speaks

ALLAN McQUHAE, tenor, whose voice is among the popular of those heard regularly on the air, sang once again in the Atwater Kent hour on Sunday evening through WEAF and distributing stations at 9:15, eastern time. One of his best numbers was a setting by Raymond Mitchell of Christina Rosetti's poem "Sing No Sad Songs for Me." Being Irish he did ample justice to Molloy's old favorite, "The Kerry Dance," and put equal feeling into "In the Gloaming." His program ranged from "Jeanine, I Dream of Lilac Time," the theme song of Colleen Moore's "Lilac Time" to "La Reve" from Massenet's "Manon," but the gem of his performance was the new setting to the Rosetti poem.

William Simmons, concert baritone, was also heard to very good advantage in this hour. The full vigor of his tone was most apparent in Wilfred Sanderson's setting of a jovial sea chanty by Frederick Weatherly, that most prolific West England writer of song lyrics, entitled "Time To Go."

Josef Pasternack's orchestra played, among other things, Gounod's "Funeral March of a Marionette"—one of the tunes which imbeds itself firmly in the memory at first hearing—and in conclusion the "Toreador et Andalouse" from Rubinstein's "Bal Costume."

The Columbia System De Forest hour at 10 presented the first of a series of four "War Song Programs" arranged from the collection made by Lieut. Edward Arthur Dolph of West Point and sung by four officers from the same place. The accompaniments are provided by Arthur Pryor and the band. The arrangements have been made by Philip Egner, band leader at West Point.

The first program in the series was unusually interesting—especially on account of the descriptive introduction to each number. The very human atmosphere in which each of these old soldier songs became popular was carefully suggested. One of the most interesting ones offered was "How Stands the Glass," which was first performed in 1710 at the Haymarket Theater in London, was later sung by Wolfe and his officers before the attack upon Quebec in 1759 and was still later used by the troops engaged in quelling the Seminole trouble in Florida in 1836. The program closed with "The Star-Spangled Banner," after the origin of the tune in an old English song, "Anacreon in Heaven," and the well-known story of the writing of the new words had been told.

The next three of these pleasantly different offerings with their light upon the everyday life of important years in American history will doubtless be carefully tuned in by very many listeners. D. M.

MERCHANTS AWARD PRIZES FOR SAFETY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Prizes in the campaign sponsored by the Merchants Association to reduce mishaps in industry have just been awarded, the first prize, a silver vase, being won by Frank J. Quigan, Inc., of Brooklyn. The employees of this plant worked nearly 650,000 hours without any time being lost for any cause which could be attributed to failure of the safety measures adopted. The Metropolitan Iron Foundry, also of Brooklyn, won second prize, and 33 other concerns, all of which went through the year without a single lost-time mishap, were awarded certificates of merit. Among the 93 concerns participating in the contest, not one suffered a fatality due to mishaps during the year.

NEW HAVEN CLOCK

New Haven Clock Company issues its statement dated Dec. 31, 1928, which shows an increase in surplus of $194,075, after payment of 7 per cent on $334,725 preferred stock ($25 par) and 8 per cent on $899,500 common stock ($25 par). This indicates net profits on the common stock of $7.39 a share, compared with $8.36 in 1927; $6.27 in 1926 and $6 in 1925.

White Walnut Icing

LISTEN in to the broadcast of the American Sugar Refining Company at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning over Station WBZA by Mrs. Goudiss, Director of the Forecast Radio School of Cookery, for this recipe.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

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Veedol Presents Fannie Brice, Julius Tannen, Joe Howard

Fannie Brice, assisted by Jay Brennan, will head the "Veedol Vodevil" bill on Friday evening, March 15, at 8:30, eastern time, and Julius Tannen will preside as master of ceremonies, in the next program that Veedol will present over Columbia. Miss Brice's current appearance on Broadway in the Vitaphone performance, "My Man," is one of the season's biggest hits, while Julius Tannen will be very much at home as master of ceremonies.

Additional talent will be furnished by Joseph Howard, who will sing a medley of his own song hits, besides several other selections. Helen Clark, soprano, will assist him. The Ponce Sisters will offer two specialties, a male quartet will be heard in Deppen's familiar "Comin' Home," and the Veedol Orchestra, under the direction of Freddie Rich, will feature selections from "Fioretta," Miss Brice's latest vehicle.

Columbia will distribute this program through WOR, WCAU, WNAC, WEAN, WFBL, WMAK, WCAO, WJAS, WADC, WGHP, WMAQ, WOWO, KMOX, KMBC, KOIL, WHEC, WHK, WLBW, WMAL, WDBJ, WTAR, WWNC, WLAC, WDOD, WBRC, WREC, KLRA, KFJF, KRLD, KTSA, KFH, WCCO and WDSU.

Government Loses Suit on Mail Pay

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government will be unable to recover approximately $50,000,000 under a Supreme Court decision of March 11 fixing the time when increased pay granted railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission for carrying the mails shall begin.

The highest court held the increase must take effect from the date the railroads filed their applications for increased pay.

After the Government had paid the increase to a number of roads, dating it from the filing of the applications for increase, the Comptroller General ruled that it should only have dated from the issuance of the commission's order.

Under this ruling the Government sought to recover approximately $45,000,000 which had been paid out covering the period between the filing of the applications and the issuance of the order, and sought to retain approximately $5,000,000 more which was due railroads provided the increased dated from the filing of the applications.

BRITAIN BUILDS "HELICOGYRE"

LONDON (AP)—The Mail says that a flying machine called a "Helicogyre" is being built at the order of the British Air Ministry and is nearly ready for tests. It is a development of the helicopter and was invented by Vittorio Isacco, who, in 1917, collaborated with Pescara in making five helicopters. The new machine is designed to ascend and descend vertically and to hover motionless in midair.

Public Television Service Expected on Air by April 1

Jenkins Corporation to Radiocast Silhouette Pictures in New York Area

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Public television service, for some time envisaged as a development of the distant future, is to be inaugurated in the New York area within the next three weeks, when the Jenkins Television Corporation will begin to radiocast pictures of the silhouette type, it has just been announced here.

The company is erecting a radiocasting station on top of its own manufacturing plant in Jersey City and will probably begin the television radiocasts about April 1, James W. Garside, president of the corporation, said. The station will be known as 2-XCR and will operate on a wavelength of 140 meters, with power up to 5 kilowatts, construction permits having been issued for these specifications by the Federal Radio Commission. The permit includes provision for a similar station in Washington, to operate at the same power on a wave of about 100 meters.

The service will at first be tried out experimentally and later, when more homes are equipped with apparatus to receive the pictures, regular radiocasts throughout the day and evening will be arranged, Mr. Garside said.

Equipment with scanning discs having 48 holes, regulated to rotate at a speed of 900 revolutions a minute, will be able to intercept the images, an engineer of the company said. Eventually, the pictures will be radiocast at a width of 50 kilocycles, which means that experimenters can intercept half-tone pictures capable of amplification by lenses to six inches square with good definition, he added.

Set Owners' Booklet

Just how radio waves are captured and the hundred and one details of antenna and ground construction are explained by Fada in a book about to be distributed in the United States and in various other parts of the world. The references to ground and antenna were prepared in such manner that the average set owner could understand them, as little technical references being made as possible.

Threat of Chemical Warfare Bases Plea for World Peace

People Summoned to Force Their Governments to Outlaw Use of Poison Gas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The possibility of "noncombatants being wiped off the earth" in the event of another war through the development of devastating chemicals and other methods of warfare, is presented as an emphatic reason for universal peace by Mrs. Elvira K. Fradkin of Montclair, N. J.

The article in which Mrs. Fradkin analyzes "Chemical Warfare — Its Possibilities and Probabilities" appears in the March issue of the International Conciliation Bulletin published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and is prefaced with a statement by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the endowment, who testifies to the author's competence to deal with the subject.

"As will be seen from the appended bibliography," he says in a preface to the bulletin, "publications on the subject are not lacking but Mrs. Fradkin's document is so far as we can learn the only available publication which treats the whole subject including the history of its development, its technical side, and its international significance."

Former Lines Obliterated

Mrs. Fradkin makes it clear that the protest against chemical warfare comes not only from military and naval tacticians conversant with the seriousness of the situation, but from the noncombataints. She points out that "The distinction, in warfare, between combatant and noncombatant has—due to the increasing range of gunfire and the use of poison gas—been practically obliterated—just as other principles of fairness and the minimum of decency in warfare, slowly built up through the ages, have been obliterated."

After reviewing the history of chemical warfare before the World War and the attempts made at the conferences called by the Tsar of Russia and Theodore Roosevelt upon this question, Mrs. Fradkin continues:

"Looking back on the Hague conferences of 1899 and 1907, with the rather cynical perspective of the World War to blot out this fractional achievement of the human race, the conviction gathers strength that all future progress along the path of international co-operation depends, in the final analysis, upon the people of the world.

"The diplomats and intelligentsia in the different countries realized the perilously rocky road which modern nations had embarked upon before the war, with increasing armaments mounting yearly into staggering totals. Crowned heads, warned by their far-seeing statesmen, called Hague conferences. But, judging by the revelations which are brought to light in the successive research studies on the World War, the cataclysm was inevitable because the machinery for war was itching to be used."

Great Industry Built Up

Mrs. Fradkin outlines the wide variety of uses to which poison gases are now put in modern industry and the large-scale production which could be turned to military purposes in case of conflict unless the peoples of the world demand that their governments shall put an end to chemical warfare.

"Basing our conclusions on the foregoing facts and revelations as regards the present development of chemical warfare and its future possibilities," she says, "it can truthfully and without contradiction be said that if another war between two big chemical-producing nations occurs at any time from now on, warfare on land will use every form of death-dealing or paralyzing chemical agent, put over on the enemy, combatant and non-combatant, irrespective of age, sex or location, to the ultimate end of achieving as wide a destruction as possible in the shortest time.

"Warfare on sea will witness the same aim, confined to the total destruction of the personnel on the ships by unknown poison gases liberated in every possible way and sucked into the whole ship by the ventilating system. One can envisage battleships, scout cruisers, airplane carriers, submarines, with gassed crews, idly and uselessly floating on the waves, for even the victor fleet (if there will ever be such an anomaly as a victor) would not dare go near the gas-infested vessel.

Peace Rests With People

"It is an intensely interesting fact that militarists who foresee the future, chemists who know their power, patriots who are pacifists in the fine sense of that term, as represented by such men as Kellogg, Briand, Hughes, Stresemann, Cecil, agree on the truth of these very probable horrors if chemical warfare is persisted in. Such unanimity is, in other lines, unheard of. But each of the three groups interprets the unanimity in varying fashion.

"There are many suggestions for chemical limitation and disarmament. All ideas should be followed up, carefully studied in the proper spirit, and applied universally. International Red Cross instructions are all worth while. International agreements may have some effect. But neither may lull the people into a feeling of security against the ever-threatening horror of chemical warfare because ultimate security does not lie there. It only lies with the awakened, intelligent, watchful attitude of us all—the peoples of the world—future combatants and non-combatants. Peace rests with us."

Student Editors Set High Standard

Organize Junior Fourth Estate at Conference in New York City

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A new effort to improve the standards of the newspapers issued by students of preparatory and high schools was taken at the fifth annual Columbia scholastic press conference, which has just closed its two-day session here.

The conference, attended by approximately 1800 high school and normal school editors, decided to form a supplementary society, to be known as the Junior Fourth Estate. This group will supplement the work of the press association in building up the standards of the preparatory school publications.

Prospective newspaper workers must be willing to start at the bottom, Hugh O'Donnell, assistant business manager of the New York Times, told the convention. Mr. O'Donnell characterized the newspapers as "the most potent force in the world," and singled out Lindbergh's flight to Paris as the greatest news in recent years.

ELECTRIC HOUSEHOLD UTILITIES

CHICAGO— Electric Household Utilities Corp. report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, net profit of $918,498 after depreciation, interest and federal taxes, equivalent to $2.45 a share (par $10) on 374,999 shares of stock compared with $101,731 or 27 cents a share on 371,643 shares in 1927.

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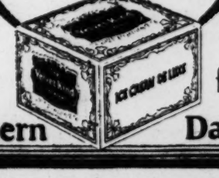

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KANN'S—Fourth Floor

Art News and Comment

San Antonio Art League

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

San Antonio, Tex.

THE third annual art contest financed by Edgar B. Davis of New York and Luling, Tex., has been conducted by the San Antonio Art League. Artists from various parts of the United States shared in the distribution of the large prize fund which totaled $31,500.

The full prize list was as follows:

Class 1, Texas Landscapes — First prize, $3000, E. M. Hennings of Chicago, "Thistle Blossoms"; second, $2500, Marie A. Hull of Jackson, Miss., "Texas Field Flowers"; third, $2000, Maurice Braun of Point Loma, Calif.; fourth, $1750, Isabel Branson Cartwright of Philadelphia, Pa., "Wild Poppies"; fifth, $1500, P. L. Holmstedt of San Antonio, "Evening Shades"; sixth, $1250, Louis O. Griffith of Nashville, Ind., "Tranquil Afternoon"; seventh, $1000, Eliot Clark of New York City, "Red Bud and Wild Plum."

Class 2, Ranch Life—First prize, $2000, Glenn G. Newell of New York City, "Upper Range"; second, $1750, Millard Owen Sheets of Hollywood, Calif., "The Old Goat Ranch"; third, $1500, Oscar E. Berninghaus of Taos, N. M., "Peaceful Life on the Ranch"; fourth, $1250, F. Tenney Johnson of Alhambra, Calif., "Texas Night Herders"; fifth, $1000, W. Herbert Dunton of Taos, N. M., "Old Texas."

Class 3, Cotton Fields—First prize, $2000, Jose Arpa of San Antonio, "Picking Cotton"; second, $1750, Oscar E. Berninghaus of Taos, N. M., "Cotton Picking"; third, $1500, Louis Raynaud of New Orleans, "Pickaninnies in Cotton"; fourth, $1250, N. R. Brewer of Little Rock, Ark., "The Cotton Harvest"; fifth, $1000, Dawson Dawson-Watson of San Antonio, "Early Morning."

Class 4, Texas Wildflowers (limited to Texas artists)—First prize, $1000, Dawson Dawson-Watson of San Antonio, "The Bouquet"; second, $750, P. L. Holmstedt of San Antonio, "Sunshine and Shadow"; third, $500, Ella K. Mewhinney of Holland, "Texas Wild Flowers"; fourth, $250, Jessiejo Eckford of Dallas, "Prickly Pear." Pabst gold medal, Theo J. Morgan of Castroville.

Honorable mentions, $100 each—Paul Rodda Cook of San Antonio, "The Lindner Ranch"; Henry G. Keller of Cleveland, O., "Irrigating Cotton Fields Along the Rio Grande"; Frank Klepper of Dallas, "Texas Plumes"; Theo J. Morgan of Castroville, "Spring (Laurel and Mesquite)"; Audley Dean Nicols of El Paso, "Spring in the Panhandle"; Power O'Malley of New York City, "The Lone Star"; William P. Silva of Carmel-by-the-Sea, Calif., "Primroses at Even Fall"; J. Stephen Ward of Oklahoma City, "When Winter Comes"; Mrs. Fred Weisser of San Antonio, "Bluebonnets"; Harry Anthony de Young of San Antonio, "Twilight Silhouettes."

The main prize picture, by E. M. Hennings, was a superior work, and was generally conceded as deserving the palm. It was a well-arranged composition, in good color, painted in a careful and direct manner. The canvas of Marie A. Hull of Jackson, Miss., was strongly and boldly executed, while that of Isabel Branson Cartwright of Philadelphia matched up well in like manner. Maurice Braun of Point Loma, Calif., showed delightful distances rendered in vigorous blues.

Louis O. Griffith of Nashville, Ind., was represented by a canvas in low key, while P. L. Holmstedt of New Orleans showed a group of canvases grandiose in color and handling. Eliot Clark, Kent, Conn., showed one of his best works, full of poetic feeling and gentility. One of the best cattle pieces in the exhibition was by G. Glenn Newell, of Dover Plains, N. Y. Oscar E. Berninghaus of Taos, N. M., had several canvases proving his mastery of composition, painterly and draftsmanship.

F. Tenney Johnson was represented by several canvases along his usual line and up to his usual standard. José Arpa, San Antonio, proves in his canvases the accomplished draftsman, the colorist, the finished painter. Dawson Dawson-Watson, San Antonio, winner of the first prize in the first annual exhibition is again represented by several canvases depicting the cactus of the plains in his poetic and decorative style. Paul Rodda Cook, San Antonio, shows a marked tendency toward a distinct individualism, colorful and dexterous, while Harry Anthony de Young of Chicago presents well the flowers and fields of Texas.

William P. Sylva of Carmel-by-the-Sea, Calif., brings a poetic feeling in his canvases of live oaks and Spanish mosses along streams with gorgeous reflections. Power O'Malley, New York City, shows a quiet pastoral in subdued manner. Edward G. Eisenlohr of Dallas shows a group of canvases done in masterly style, and faithfully depicting Texas vistas in a plastic manner. Anne Goldthwaite is also represented by two canvases in vigorous style, while Adrian Drewer of Little Rock, Ark., shows a verbena picture of fine quality and deft handling.

Clara C. Pancoast with Rose Harpham and Mrs. A. J. Bell of San Antonio, had canvases representing scenes well painted and really Texan. Xavier Gonzales exhibits ambitious studies. Others represented include Audley Dean Nichols, McNeill Davidson, W. Herbert Dunton, Ellis Green, Theodore J. Morgan, Millard Owen Sheets, Mrs. Fred W. Weisser, Frank Klepper and Edward Dawson-Watson.

"THISTLE BLOSSOMS"

Painting by E. Martin Hennings of Chicago, Which Won the Major Prize in the San Antonio Art League Exhibit.

In New York Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

New York

PAINTINGS by Pierre Laprade at the Wildenstein Galleries come as a surprise to those who have not already encountered him in European art centers. He is perhaps the least assertive of the present-day Frenchmen, preferring to mask the inner content of his art with soft facing of low-keyed harmonics and subtly accented rhythms. At first glance Mr. Laprade's canvases and water colors seem unduly passive, even unassuming; but before long they manage to exert a mounting measure of pictorial persuasion that, in the end leaves one aware of a painter of warmth and power.

His golden colored Brittany wheat fields, for example, with only a faintly perceived distant spire to break the wide expanse of summer sky, a scene that, offhand, looks mildly tempered enough and almost monotonous in composition and color range. Yet, after getting hold of Mr. Laprade's point of view and sensing his delicate organization of pictorial forces, the Brittany canvas assumes almost as much vibrancy as a tightly intertwined meadow by Van Gogh. A curious inner vitality, a slow disclosure of latent movement poetically concealed from the unready eye comes to pass at last, a revelation that leaves the issue no longer in doubt.

Mr. Laprade is unquestionably a painter of parts, a visionist to be reckoned with. Several periods of his work are illustrated here, and through the gradually changing timber of his painting one feels the advancing poetry of his art, one finds always a moving toward a subtler fusion of detail and a growing concern for painting as in evocation of mood rather than as a medium for statement of fact.

The American Institute of Graphic Arts is showing its annual exhibition of "Fifty Prints of the Year" at the Art Center. On this occasion, the fourth of the series, a changed policy increases the potency of the group as a whole. Instead of having half the entries from the so-called conservative print-makers and the other half from the moderns, the matter of selection has been given over to the one-man jury without reservation of any kind.

Walter Pach, well-known writer and artist, the sole arbiter this year, has chosen from more than 1000 prints submitted a group that makes as consistently interesting a miscellaneous print exhibition as I remember encountering, a fact reflecting upon Mr. Pach's powers of discernment when it is considered that half the names on the list are pretty much unknown quantities.

There are such notables of the print world present as Childe Hassam, Rockwell Kent, Pop Hart and D. S. MacLaughlan, but for every arrivé there is a newcomer. "Long Island Windmill" is a charmingly Massamesque bit of etching, though composed and treated the way Rembrandt did in certain panoramic landscapes of the Amsterdam countryside series.

Mr. Pach's selection brings out a general sense of healthy, independent vision and vigorous, well-differentiated treatment that is indicative of the best phases of the modern movement. Hitherto the print-makers have kept to well-marked methods of procedure as a whole, but "Fifty Prints of 1929" argues a turning of the tide. Peggy Bacon, Homer Boss, George Biddle, Jean Adams, Howard N. Cook, Lewis C. Daniel, Wanda Gag, H. Glinten Kamp, Albert W. Heckman, Mable Dwight, Mary Huntoon, J. C. Orozco, John Sloan, Harry Wickey, and J. J. Lankes are some of the notable contributors. The exhibition will be seen in some 60 cities before its country-wide tour is done, and with prices ranging from $10 to $50 the total sales should make a fine record.

Numa Patlagean, French sculptor, is at the Bourgeois Galleries with a new group of portraits and ideal compositions. His work, done in many materials, is arresting, sometimes provocative, and invariably touched with poetic feeling and plastic imagination. It is an art that confines itself to concentrated effort, seeking much in little, as for instance in the fanciful head of "Pierrot" which has obviously cost the sculptor many hours of patient tooling to reach the fine core of the wood wherein lay imbedded his idea. On the other side of the slate, the realistic bronze portrait bust of André Antoine (distinguished figure of the French theater) is equally important as showing forth Mr. Patlagean's talent.

But there is less this year of his solemn, Gothic-like carving—only two heads of neo-antique facture to recall the impressions of his New York exhibition of five years ago,—and this leads me to think that he has, for the time being, sacrificed to the demands of realistic portraiture something that was so essential to his earlier performances. A head of Mrs. Lewis Chanler (in wood) is sufficiently stylized, and his "Sourire Intime" is remote, aloof, and cryptically inclined; yet withal I would wish for more of the earlier Patlagean. One Peruginoesque head in softly patined bronze, with ringlets falling about her long, shapely neck, inclines me to think that such a distinction between the two New York exhibitions is not wholly unfounded.

The art season, being in full swing, brings a full budget to the gallery-goer, with the New York Ceramic Society at the Art Center (Varnum Poor, as usual, running away with most of the honors), a group of marine paintings by Stanley Woodward at the Macbeth Galleries (in which this Boston painter shows a growing command of his art, a striking trio of deep-toned sea pieces making one wall of the gallery outstanding), a large and well-selected group of etchings by Joseph Pennell at Harlow, McDonald's (in which this etcher's similarity of style to his beloved Whistler is particularly apparent), an important group of color etchings by William Meyerwitz at the Kleemann-Thorman Galleries, a group of paintings by the Dutch painter, Adriaan Lubbers at Kraushaar's, a group of portraits by Feodor Zakharov at Durand-Ruel's, and a group show of paintings by members of the Arts and crafts Club of New Orleans at the Montross Gallery.

In London Galleries

By FRANK RUTTER

London

THERE is plenty of interesting and original work to pick and choose from in London galleries just now. Mr. Charles S. Cheston's water colors of English landscape will be many people's first choice. What might be called their air of "delicate grandeur" recalls the work of the English landscapists of the eighteenth century. For Mr. Cheston invests present-day vistas with the spaciousness and dignity of a vanished age.

His "Clifton Spa" and "Bath from Camden Terrace" recall the "cloud-capp'd towers" of a younger world, his "Bath Road" makes that beautiful approach to Bristol of classical nobility; "Newton Abbott and Dartmoor" and "Springtime, Trow Hill" reveal vast tracts of country as they might appear from Olympus, and each is characteristic of his vision. They are typical, too, of his technique, for all his discoveries in craftsmanship have gone to the making of them.

Panoramic landscape, the hills and valleys, dales and pasture lands of a whole county, trees in the mass—seen as distant wooded slopes, for instance—provide subject-matter most appropriate to his special talents. More intimate glimpses of nature are less interestingly expressed in several of his etchings.

Hamish Paterson

Mr. Hamish Paterson, whose paintings may be seen at the Paterson Gallery, has a more prosaic way of seeing the world, but a pleasantly vivid one nevertheless. He chooses small canvases and clean colors, and paints what he sees with admirable seriousness, avoiding finickiness and that equally exasperating affectation, distortion. Scotland and France provide him with subject matter, and it is interesting to observe how complete is the change in his palette as he deals with one or the other of them. "Castle Loch" and "On the Tay" are low-keyed, dark and somber in tone, while "A Blue Sky, Ciotat," to mention only one of the simple and effective French landscapes, is resplendent with the uncompromising brilliance of the south. Mr. Paterson's art is seen at its most attractive phase in clearly defined subjects, as when he paints the Gatehouse bowling green or the reflections in Castle Loch, but all his canvases reflect his serene appreciation of natural beauty.

Jack B. Yeats

At the Alpine Club Gallery Jack B. Yeats is showing his scenes of Irish life. Mr. Yeats is unclassifiable. He appears to belong to no school, to derive from no one but himself. His palette is made up, in the main, of deep blues, black, vermilion and canary yellow, with a yellow-green for atmospheric effects, and his impulse is "literary." The content of his pictures must have more than a purely pictorial value.

He has no real interest in design and pattern-making, or in subtle schemes of color, or in the relation of one shape to another—which is what the schools call "composition," and the titles in his catalogue proclaim as much. Here are a few of them: "A Farewell to Mayo," showing a jaunting car with what might be emigrants aboard leaving that lovely country behind; "Old-Timers from Frisco" and "The Return of the Wanderer," which show the other end of the story, and so on.

All are inspired by an interest in life that is other than pictorial. On occasion the sources of his inspiration are hidden to all but himself. "Those Others," a procession of shadowy figures, and "Faces in the Bog" are poetic inventions, Celtic imaginings of other-worldly significance. A few landscapes are included and in these a more purely æsthetic appeal is felt.

Redfern Gallery

The member of the famous Pissarro family who signs herself Orovida is displaying her unusual gifts in full at the Redfern Gallery, where there are on view drawings and water colors, etchings and aquatints by her, as well as five big panel decorations done in the Chinese manner of water color on silk. All are Oriental in feeling and convention and are works of the imagination, no model having been used for any of them. Orovida's principal subjects are tigers and Siamese cats, and she shows astonishing versatility in manipulating their gracious lines into ever new beauties of design.

The silk panels are extremely decorative. "One Thousand White Horses" (only five of the white noses are shown, however), an intricate "tightly-packed" design might have generated into incoherence in less accomplished hands. Some of the water colors and drawings are illustrations to Kipling's "Jungle Book," which offers a choice of subjects peculiarly suited to Orovida's talents and cast of imagination, but the majority are decorative inventions on which color has been sparingly but effectively used.

Younger Glasgow Group

The Younger Glasgow Group and two women artists, Esther Sutro and Muriel Wilson, are sharing the Lefevre Galleries at the moment. There is nothing particularly distinctive about the work of the six Scottish painters of the group, but all are serious artists, who take their work in a matter-of-fact way.

Mr. Robert Sevill's "Night in Harvest Time," which depicts a newly cut field in the luminous darkness of midsummer, is the most original work in the exhibition, while A. McGlashan's "The Bather," in which an undraped figure is seen about to enter a sun-flecked woodland pool, is a pretty variation on a very old-fashioned theme. W. Crozier's "Landscape Near Florence" is the most "modern" in feeling and treatment of the exhibits, but all attain a respectably high standard of excellence.

Mrs. Sutro works delightfully in pastel and preferably from architectural subjects. Riviera coloring is more amenable to reproduction in this medium than England's moist atmosphere, but nevertheless "Norfolk Street, Hyde Park" is a wholly charming composition. "Café Loustau" and "Cap d'Antibes from Nice" are others of her pastel successes.

Muriel Wilson is a flower painter, original and accomplished. Pale greens, whites of varying clarity, and faint grays and pinks are her favorite tints and are used by her repeatedly but with such skill that her style never becomes monotonous.

Modern Russian Crafts

A new policy at the Boston Society for Arts and Crafts on Park Street has broadened the scope of its exhibiting. A few weeks ago there were Viennese things to be seen reflecting the modern note. At present there is a display of handicraft from Russia. It is a selection from the recent exhibition at the Grand Central Palace in New York. It emphasizes things in particular, those that are typical of old Russia, of the peasant work, of distant provinces. The so-called new styles and experiments are wanting, the essays into novel patternings, into new theories. Rather the old-fashioned wood carving, the lacquers, the hand-woven textiles. Good crafts are always welcome.

Most delicate are the "Palekh" boxes decorated by the descendants of the icon painters. Their workmanship is of a precious variety requiring the meticulous treatment of the miniature. Cloisonné contributes an important group. This jewel-like art is rich and fine with a flavoring of the Oriental. Trays of hollowed lapis are a truly indigenous product, for nowhere else is the stone to be found in such abundance. Some porcelain is thin enough to vie with the egg-shell variety. Silver pieces are etched with conventional patterns. In everything there is a feeling for the native qualities of surface. It seems that most is made of the potentialities of wood, of the color and grain (some walnut is cut cross-grain from the root), of its suitability to a simple but decorative carving.

One of the most appealing groups is the colored lacquer made by peasants with dignified patterns of gold and black upon the orange-red background. To this day these elaborately ornamented scoops and bowls are used for ordinary household purposes. Again and again the bird motives are employed with a note of fantasy or humor. There is a natural character in these designs that indicates the crafts workers are at home with them.

The exhibit is varied, sophisticated in some parts, simple, almost naïve, in others. Russia is expansive; it is susceptible to all influences on all sides that are diversified. It combines the Occidental and the Oriental into one. It cannot be characterized in a single phrase. Standardization has not yet set in.

Becque Play in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Mr. J. T. Grein's French players at the Arts Club gave a finished performance of Henry Becque's comedy "La Parisienne." The company, mainly composed of English players, includes one Frenchman, Georges de Warfaz, and a Russian, Boris Ranevsky. Evelyn Hope, an English actress who has been playing in "The Farmer's Wife" as a solid and stolid wife of a Devonshire farmer, acted Clotilde, the sprightly, smart, effervescing wife of a typical stage Parisian in the Becque comedy and plays both characters with conviction.

Water Colors at Boston Museum

AN EXHIBITION of significance is the one of water color now at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Boston is accustomed to good aquarelle and the season brings a good measure of its exponents, but rarely is spread out such a range of good things, to such breadth and quality.

The new and old are brought together, not as friend and foe, but as members of one large family. England of the nineteenth century contributes a share as does France of more recent date. All join forces with America's noteworthy craftsmen, Sargent and Macknight, Homer, Demuth. The younger ones, too, enter upon the scene. There is room for more and more; no art has developed with the rapidity of water color in such a brief span of years.

With Turner for a leader, eventual water colorists could not trifle. He had found most evasive qualities expressible in that medium, and a few of his vaporous scenes are in this show, shimmering, cloudlike effects seeming as thin as air, and as light. His tradition sharpened the vision of many another and awakened the impressionists in France to new values. Other Englishmen played around with water color as if it were a lesser version of the oil. This, when they did landscape, but when it came to street scenes and the anecdotal, they did splendid things. There is something rapid and incisive and cursory in water color that makes it a preferable handmaid to speech.

In the United States, Sargent gave himself up to handling, pure and simple, to discovering the cleverest and most vital way of rendering things. His was a dispassionate method, unromantic, impersonal; it was the world as it was seen, not felt, and he was a master at serving the eye. Ingenuity alone could make those stucco surfaces reflect light in that scintillating manner, keen analysis and a quick brush must catch the stiffness of taffeta. Sargent started the way.

Winslow Homer was the man of sentiment, allowing the mood and atmosphere to stir a note of lyricism into his palette. He was moved by situations; he felt a mystery in the strange and hazardous life of the fisherman. Sargent painted a barn door or line of laundry, a tower or old shed. Homer mingled the human aspect into the situation every time. Between these two one finds the tendencies that have become typical in the art.

From France there comes a varied contribution, most interesting perhaps a scene by de Waroquier, one of the famed contemporaries in Paris. The natural ease of the French artist is manifest, the ability to say so much with so little in a fluent, grand manner.

What is chiefly of interest in the show, perhaps, is the way in which some of the more modern tendencies have been employed. This being a freer medium, it lends itself to certain of the erratic styles, also to the abstract. John Marin arouses most discussion with a seemingly loose and disorganized method. With a few dilatory daubs thick and thin, patchy and untidy, he ushers us presumably into the grandeurs of deep poignant musical abstraction. Sometimes he succeeds, often he doesn't. There is a good element of potluck in this expressionism.

In Demuth there is thought, the evolution of an idea, carried on and on, rhythmically to completeness. Here is abstraction that contains something within its technique that is sustaining in itself. Many of our younger artists are playing around with this idea. It is flattering and high sounding, but no one can achieve it until he has known the more grinding years of a careful complete visual expression. In the simplicity of abstraction there is much complexity involved.

The last group that stands out are the colorists. There are many that have found frank pure color a joyful agent, swept on with abandon, with few details, with no interweaving, just a broadly patterned effect. They are pleasing, even exhilarating, in their vigorous outspoken manner.

D. A.

BOSTON ART CLUB PRIZE

In the current water color exhibition at the Boston Art Club the $300 purchase prize given by Fred J. Kennedy has been awarded to Nellie Littlehale Murphy for "Mixed Flowers."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Surprise for Milly-Molly-Mandy

By JOYCE L. BRISLEY

ONCE upon a time, after morning school, Milly-Molly-Mandy saw Mrs. Green (the lady who lived in the Big House with the iron railings, which wasn't far from the school) just getting out of her motorcar; and her little girl Jessamine was with her.

And when the little girl Jessamine saw Milly-Molly-Mandy she said, "Hullo, Milly-Molly-Mandy! We've just come back from the town. Mother's been to the hairdresser's and had her hair cut off!"

So when Milly-Molly-Mandy got home to the nice white cottage with the thatched roof, and was having dinner with Father and Mother and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunty, she told them the news. And Mother and Grandma and Aunty were quite interested. Mother felt her "bun" and said, "I wonder what I should look like with my hair short!"

Father said, "I like you best as you are."

And Grandpa said, "Nonsense, Polly!"

And Grandma said, "You'd always have to be going to the barber's."

And Uncle said, "You'll be wanting us to have our beards bobbed next!"

And Aunty said, "It wouldn't suit you!"

But Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "Oh, DO, Muvver! Just like me! And then you'd look like my sister!" She looked at Mother carefully, trying to see her with short hair, and added, "I think you'd make a nice sister. DO, Muvver!"

Mother laughed and said, "Oh, it wants a lot of thinking about, Milly-Molly-Mandy!"

What Mrs. Moggs Thought

The next evening Mother took a new cream cheese down the road to the Moggs's cottage, and Milly-Molly-Mandy ran with her. And when mother had given the cream cheese to Mrs. Moggs she said, "Mrs. Moggs, what do you think about my having my hair off?"

And when Mrs. Moggs had thanked Mother for the cream cheese, she said, "Never!—it would be a shame to cut your hair off. I wonder how it would suit me!"

Mother said, "Let's go and have it done together!" And Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "Yes, do!" But Mrs. Moggs wouldn't.

It was very windy, and going back up the road again Mother lost her comb, and they couldn't find it as it was getting dark and it was probably in among the grasses under the hedge. So Mother went indoors with her hair quite untidy, and she said, "Now, if I had short hair that would not have happened!"

But Father said again, "You're much nicer as you are."

And Grandpa said again, "Nonsense, Polly!—you the mother of a big girl like Milly-Molly-Mandy!"

But Grandma said, "It would be very comfortable."

And Uncle said, "You can always grow it again if you want to!"

And Aunty said, "Well, it wouldn't suit ME!"

Mother's eyebrows said, "Shall I?" to Milly-Molly-Mandy, and Milly-Molly-Mandy's head said, "Yes!" quite decidedly.

The next day Father said he had to drive into the town to buy some gardening tools which he couldn't get at Mr. Blunt's shop in the village; and Mother said she would like to go too. (Milly-Molly-Mandy thought Father and Mother had a sort of smiley look, almost as if they had a little secret between them.)

Off in the Pony Trap

So Father and Mother drove off in the pony trap together. And when Milly-Molly-Mandy was walking home from school that afternoon with little-friend-Susan, she suddenly began to wonder if Mother was going to have her hair cut off in the town, like the little girl Jessamine's mother did. And she was in such a hurry to get home and see if Mother had come back, that as soon as they came to the Moggs's cottage she said "Good-by" at once to little-friend-Susan, without stopping to look in at her baby sister, or stand and talk or anything, and ran all of the rest of way home.

And when she got into the kitchen, there was Mother sitting by the fire making toast for tea; and Grandma and Aunty were looking at her in an amused sort of way all the time they were putting cups on the table or buttering the toast.

For Mother's hair was short like Milly-Molly-Mandy's; and she looked so nice, and yet quite motherly still, that Milly-Molly-Mandy was as pleased as pleased!

"Has Farver seen you?" she asked. And Mother and Grandma and Aunty all laughed and said "Yes."

A Surprise Indeed

Milly-Molly-Mandy wondered why they laughed quite like that.

Then Mother said, "Ring the bell outside the back door, Milly-Molly-Mandy, to tell the men folk tea is ready." So Milly-Molly-Mandy rang the bell loudly, and she could hear the men folk's voices round by the barn. She wondered what they were laughing at.

Then everybody sat down to tea, and Milly-Molly-Mandy couldn't keep her eyes off Mother's hair. Mother looked so nice, and sort of smiley: Milly-Molly-Mandy couldn't think what she was smiling at so, as she put sugar in the cups. Uncle looked sort of smiley, too, down in his beard—everybody was looking sort of smiley! Milly-Molly-Mandy looked round the table in surprise.

And then she saw there was a strange man sitting in Father's place! And she was so surprised that she stared hard, while everybody watched her and laughed outright.

And then Mother patted her shoulder and said, "Wasn't Father naughty?—he went and had his beard cut off, while I was having my hair done!"

And the "strange man" who was Father stroked his chin and said, "Don't you think I look very nice, shingled too, Milly-Molly-Mandy?"

It was quite a long time before Milly-Molly-Mandy was able to say anything. And then she wanted to know what Father and Mother thought of each other.

And Father said, "I told you before, I like her best just as she is—so I do!"

And Mother said, "I'll like him best as he is—when I get used to it!"

And when Milly-Molly-Mandy had tried how it felt kissing Father without his beard, she said in a satisfied way, "I think everybody's nicest as they are, really, aren't they?"

And Aunty, poking a hairpin back in her own hair, quite agreed.

Milly-Molly-Mandy Is Satisfied.

How to Be Happy Every Day

WHEN Alice Freeman Palmer was talking to some children in Boston one day she gave them three rules for happiness, and in the "Life" written by her husband, Prof. George H. Palmer, the story is told in her own words:

"Well," I said, "I will give you my three rules for being happy; but mind you must all promise to keep them for a week, and not skip a single day, for they won't work if you skip a single day." So they all faithfully and solemnly promised that they wouldn't skip a single day.

"The first rule is that you commit something to memory every day, something good. It needn't be much, three or four words will do, just a pretty bit of a poem, or a Bible verse." Again they all promised that they would and not skip a single day.

"The second rule is: Look for something pretty every day; and don't skip a day, or it won't work. A leaf, a flower, a cloud—you can all find something. Isn't there a park somewhere near here that you can all walk to?" (Yes, there was one.) "And stop long enough before the pretty thing that you have spied to say, 'Isn't it beautiful!' Drink in every detail and see its loveliness all through. Can you do it?" They promised to, to a girl.

"My third rule is—now, mind, don't skip a day—Do something for somebody every day." "Oh, that's easy," they said, though I thought it would be the hardest thing of all. Just think, that is what those children said, "Oh, that's easy! Didn't they have to tend babies and run errands every day, and wasn't that doing something for somebody?" "Yes," I answered them, "it was."

"At the end of the next week," continues Mrs. Palmer, "I was wending my way along a very narrow street when suddenly I was literally grabbed by the arm, and a little voice said, 'I done it.' 'Did what?' I exclaimed, looking down and seeing at my side a tiny girl with the proverbial fat baby asleep in her arms. Now I will admit that it was awfully stupid of me not to know, but my thoughts were far away, and I actually did not know what she was talking about. 'What you told us to, and I never skipped a day, neither,' replied the child in a rather hurt tone. 'Oh,' I said, 'now I know what you mean. Put down the baby and let's talk about it.' So down on the sidewalk she deposited the sleeping infant and she and I stood over it and talked.

"'Well,' she said: 'I never skipped a day, but it was awful hard. It was all right when I could go to the park, but one day it rained and rained and I couldn't go out, and I thought sure I was going to skip, and I was standin' by the window, 'most cryin' and I saw'—here her little face brightened up with a radiant smile—'I saw a sparrow takin' a bath in the gutter that goes round the top of the house, and he had on a black necktie, and he was handsome.' It was the first time that I had heard an English sparrow called handsome, but I tell you it wasn't laughable—no, not a bit.

"'And then there was another day,' she went on, 'and I thought I should have to skip it, sure. There wasn't another thing to look at in the house, and I couldn't go out and I was feelin' terrible, when'—here she caught me by both hands and the most brilliant look came into her face—'I saw the baby's hair!' 'Saw the baby's hair!' I echoed. 'Yes, a little bit of sun came in the window, and I saw his hair, and I'll never be lonesome any more.' And catching the baby up from the sidewalk she said, 'See!' and I too saw the baby's hair. 'Isn't it beau-ti-ful?' she asked. 'Yes, it is beautiful,' I answered. 'You have heard of artists raving over Titian's hair. Well, as the sun played on this baby's hair there were the browns, the reds, the golds, which make up the Titian hair. Yes, it was truly beautiful. 'Now shall we go on?' I said, taking the heavy baby from her."

Key to Puzzle

Answer to the puzzle published March 4:

Pan—tail—goat—nine—awl: Patagonia.

This puzzle should have read, "A former country of South America," as Patagonia has been divided between Chile and Argentina.

The Drake Who Thought He Was a Hen

A True Story

There was once a drake called Albert. He was named after Queen Victoria's husband, the Prince Consort. He was the only duckling to come out of a setting of eggs that were put under an old hen to hatch out. The hen thought he really was her own child, and he grew up to think she really was his own mother.

The ducks came up every night from the brook that ran through the garden, to go to bed, and they used to laugh at poor Albert because he wouldn't go into the water, and always went to bed with the hens. He used to say, "Of course I don't go into the water. I'm a hen, and prefer being with my mother and aunts!" Then the ducks gave a quacky laugh that made him feel shy!

He was a handsome fellow with a knowing little eye, but always looked rather ashamed of himself. He used to complain to his foster mother, the old hen, about it. "Never mind what they say, you are a hen; I hatched you out myself, and I ought to know!" said she. So Albert stayed on in the poultry yard; no one could drive him into the water.

One day he noticed a sweet little duck called White Lily, and made friends with her because she never laughed at him, and was kind. After some time she persuaded him to go with her down to the water. To his surprise he saw the reflection of himself in the brook. He then looked at White Lily with joy and excitement, and said, "There must have been a mistake! I am just like you!" And with that he braced up his courage and followed her into the water.

After that he always knew he wasn't a hen, and swam about in the water with the rest of the ducks!

Bird Puzzle

W	C	V	C	U	T
O	B	I	K	O	O
L	D	R	A	W	S
I	E	O	L	L	O
N	K	T	S	U	G
X	A	G	E	R	O

Starting With One of the Letters in the Above Squares, and Moving Always One Square at a Time in Any Direction, Spell Out the Names of 14 Birds.

Belinda Bellou and Timothy Thomas Play a New Game

EARLY one morning, Belinda Bellou opened her eyes to find the rain pouring down outside her window like water through a sieve. This was a very disappointing discovery because the day before Belinda Bellou and Timothy Thomas had planned to play Covered Wagon this morning, and they couldn't very well play Covered Wagon in such a drenching downpour. It was a game Belinda Bellou and Timothy Thomas had made up and especially enjoyed because it was so beautifully exciting and interesting.

It is easy enough to guess from its name that it was a pioneering game, and as soon as Belinda Bellou and Timothy Thomas had made it up, they concocted a canvas top for his wagon with cut-in-two barrel hoops to hold it up. By making herself very small and compact, Belinda Bellou could sit in the wagon beneath the covered top and drive the horse (otherwise Timothy Thomas) and lead the cow (otherwise Peppy). Peppy made a rather lively and unmanageable cow, but pioneers always seemed to have a cow trailing along with them and there was nothing more cowlike than Peppy at hand, so they made the best of him.

Imaginary Indians and Buffaloes

As they galloped bumpily over the back field they often encountered imaginary Indians and once they had spied a lovely herd of invisible buffaloes. Each time they played they thought of some new pretendings to add to their game, which greatly increased its fascinations. They had both looked forward to it today with particularly happy anticipations because Timothy Thomas's new pioneer book had supplied them with such inspiring new ideas to try out. And now all their plans were spoiled by this energetic downpour.

Of course, pioneers, truly ones, had to travel through much worse storms than this, but Belinda Bellou knew that Mother would want her to find some indoor amusement on such a rainy day. So she tried hard to think of something different that she and Timothy Thomas could play in the house. And just as she finished dressing, the idea came. It really would be fun, and something she felt sure Timothy Thomas would like to do.

As soon as she had finished breakfast and helped Mother with the morning chores, Belinda Bellou slipped on her green raincoat and her rubbers, put up the little umbrella that matched her coat and went splashing over to see Timothy Thomas. After he had politely invited her to come, Belinda Bellou explained that she had thought of a new game to take the place of Covered Wagon which they couldn't play today, and Timothy Thomas brightened up very much and wanted to know what the new game was.

"If you will get all your broken toys and torn books and bring them over to my house, I'll show you what the new game is," said Belinda Bellou.

Repair Shop

So Timothy Thomas collected his broken toys and torn books, put on his slicker and rubbers, and he and Belinda Bellou started back through the rain to Belinda Bellou's house. Belinda Bellou took him straight up to the playroom and there were all of her broken toys and dolls and torn books spread out on the low table. And then Belinda Bellou explained that she thought it would be fun to play Repair Shop and mend all of their old toys. Timothy Thomas was very much pleased with the new game because he did like to tinker with things—and here was a place where tinkering would do some good.

Belinda Bellou carefully spread papers all over the floor where there was plenty of room, and laid the mending things on the paper. There were small nails and a little hammer, glue and mending tissue and needle and thread and picture wire and even some paint and brushes. It looked interesting and Timothy Thomas was anxious to begin.

Belinda Bellou asked him to choose what he would repair and he began with a little wagon that had one wheel and most of the paint off. Belinda Bellou chose to glue Arabella's hair on, first of anything, because Arabella looked very sad without any hair. And Belinda Bellou thought it must be most unpleasant not to have any lid on your head—as Arabella hadn't when her hair was off. So she squeezed some glue out of the tube and put it all around the top of Arabella's bisque head and all inside her wig, then set the wig carefully on her head and pressed it firmly down. And how much pleasanter Arabella did look when Belinda Bellou put her in her little red chair while the glue hardened!

By this time Timothy Thomas had the wheel securely fastened to the little wagon and was enthusiastically applying a coat of pretty green paint.

"This wagon is going to look fine as silk when I get through with it," said Timothy Thomas. And Belinda Bellou agreed that it would.

When he had finished painting the little wagon, Belinda Bellou used the brush to paint the porch furniture that belonged to her doll house and which had once been left out in the rain so that the paint had peeled off. Timothy Thomas got the hammer and some little nails and fastened the handle on Baby Bunting's gocart. Then Belinda Bellou threaded a nice big-eyed needle and mended a tear in one of the cloth sails on Timothy Thomas's sailboat.

Next they both began mending all of the torn pages in their old picture and story books with some of the mending tissue. And this new game was so much fun that they forgot all about the weather. After awhile they had repaired everything Timothy Thomas had brought with him and all of Belinda Bellou's playthings that needed repairing.

"Do you want to play Repair Shop any more, Timothy Thomas?" asked Belinda Bellou.

And Timothy Thomas said, "I wish we had about a bushel more repairs to make. It is such fun to tinker!"

"Let's see if Mother has anything that needs to be sent to our Repair Shop," suggested Belinda Bellou.

So they ran to ask Mother and she was very much pleased with their offer to do her repairing for her. There was a little knob that needed a nut screwed up on it to hold it tight to the teakettle lid. The match box would be greatly improved by a fresh coat of yellow paint. And Mother would be very much obliged indeed if they would put a loop of picture wire on the whisk broom so that it would be easier to hang up.

Belinda Bellou and Timothy Thomas were proud indeed over being given such important jobs for their Repair Shop and did the work with special care. When it was finished they returned the things to Mother and she was pleased as pleased could be to have her repair work done so nicely. In payment she gave them each a lovely gingerbread man that she had baked while they were busy.

And Belinda Bellou and Timothy Thomas decided that playing Repair Shop was just as much fun as Covered Wagon and ever so much nicer for a stormy day!

Something New in Baskets

MARJORIE loved to sew for her dollies, May and Belle and Tiny Tim. She loved, too, to visit her little friend Sally who lived on the next street, and to take her dollies and her sewing with her.

So Mother bought a lovely basket just a little longer than May, the biggest doll. It was green and white, oblong in shape, and had a strong curving handle.

First, Mother padded the bottom of the basket. Then she lined it with pretty green silk with a design of tiny red berries. In one corner she fastened a cunning little kewpie doll, one of whose hands held a little silver thimble, and whose dress was really a pincushion. In another corner she made a pocket and filled it with bright buttons. Another corner held a pocketful of little spools of colored thread. Another, a pocket filled with remnants of ribbon and lace. A long pocket on one side of the basket held a pair of shiny scissors, one on the other, a tiny ruler and a tape measure.

In the bottom of the basket Mother put pieces of colored dress goods; and on the handle she tied a bow of bright red ribbon. There was plenty of room in the basket for all the dollies. Marjorie kept the basket in her own little bedroom; and the dollies often slept there instead of in their beds.

How happy Marjorie was when she went to visit her little friend Sally with her basket of dollies and sewing! And Mother found that the pretty basket helped to keep Marjorie's bedroom dainty and neat.

The Mail Bag

Cheadle, Staffs., England

Dear Editor:

When it is all snowy, we put food on the window sill for the birds and they don't fly away if we be quite near. One day a little bird came when there wasn't any food left so we put some more out but he didn't eat it. He flyed away and came back with five more little birds and they all had tea together, so that's why I thought I would tell you about him. I am 4 years old now.

Love,
Robin A.

[Robin wrote his own letter—and quite beautifully, too.—Ed.]

Paris, France

Cher Éditeur:

Je suis une fillette de 10 ans et j'habite Paris. J'ai un frère de 7 ans. Je désirerais correspondre avec une fillette de mon âge environ, habitant l'Angleterre ou l'Amérique de préférence, car je vais commencer à apprendre l'anglais. Je parle l'allemand.

Je vais chaque jeudi à la gymnastique avec mon frère parce que cela nous amuse, et nous jouons du piano. Nous allons le dimanche à l'École de la Science Chrétienne que nous aimons beaucoup.

Richt van den B.

[How many of you are able to read Richt's letter?—Ed.]

Beverly Hills, California

Dear Editor:

I love the Monitor and I love the Mail Bag best of all. I like the Children's Page, too. I am 7 years old. I have a little cat and we like it. I have a big doll. It has real hair. I am in grade high two at school. I should like to correspond with some little girl in the United States.

Much love,
Mary Ellen H.

Burns, Oregon

Dear Editor:

I am writing my first letter to the Monitor. I am in the second grade in school and will be 8 years old next August. Painting and drawing are my hobbies.

This town is in an isolated part of the State, and there are many deer and fur-bearing animals in the woods near here. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. My dog is named Friday. I should like to receive letters from other readers of the Mail Bag.

Robert J.

Kendal, Westmoreland, England

Dear Editor:

I am 9 years old and I have three sisters. I love the Children's Page and The Children's Corner. I did like the story "Milly-Molly-Mandy Minds a Baby" and "The House Next Door."

I live near the English Lake District and we know many people who are very fond of rock climbing. I have climbed quite a lot of hills in the lake district. I think England is a very beautiful country.

I should very much like to correspond with a little girl of my own age anywhere and would send some picture postcards.

Frances L.

Utica, New York

Dear Editor:

It is so nice to read all the newsy letters from so many places so far apart that I feel that I want to join the Mail Bag too.

We all enjoy reading the Monitor. Mother says it is much more than a newspaper, and my sister, Eleanor (who is 8) and I love the stories. I made a boat like the one shown on the Children's Page of Feb. 25, and it works fine in the bathtub.

Mother also made a Snubs out of cloth and stuffed it for my little brother, Edward, who is 2, and it really looks like Snubs, too, with one ear up and one ear down.

I am 10 years old and in the 4A grade in school and my sister and I go to the Christian Science Sunday School, and like it very much.

Harold C.

[Did any other little readers of the Mail Bag succeed with the paddle boat?—Ed.]

Four Oaks, England.

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am nearly 9 years of age and am very interested in Christian Science. I like Snubs and Waddles very much, and especially "Wee Tales of Peace Heroes."

I have a sister 5 years old, and a lovely little baby brother, 18 months, who is always up to mischief. I should like to correspond with a boy in India of about my own age.

Arthur P.

Newport, Rhode Island

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I attend the Christian Science Sunday School, and the class is writing to the Mail Bag.

Newport was founded in 1639. In Touro Park stands a round stone structure which is known as the "Old Stone Mill" and no one knows when it was built or what it was built for, but some think it was built by the Indians. There are many other wonderful things to see.

I should like to have some boy of 10 years to write to me, especially someone in Canada.

Arthur L.

The following would like to receive letters:

GIRLS

Donna R. (9), Eugene, Ore.
Bonnie E. (9), Pymble, New South Wales, Australia.—From China or America; interested in stamps.
Grace La D. (9), Orielley, Calif.—Especially from Chicago, Ill. (If you will send in your letter to Patricia it will be forwarded, Grace.—Ed.)
Ruth T. (10), Manasquan, N. J.—Especially from a foreign country.
Frances T. (10), York, Pa.—Especially from England.
Katherine P. (11), Belding, Mich. (If you will send in your letter to Marian it will be forwarded, Katherine.—Ed.)
Mary L. S. (11), Highland Park, Ill.—Especially from Germany and Switzerland. (Will you please send in your full name and address, Mary?—Ed.)
Irene W. (12), Bristol, Eng.
Peggy E. (12), Blue Island, Ill.—Especially from Europe or Australia.

BOYS

Gordon B. (9), Bucyrus, O.—From boys interested in stamps.
Junior P. (9), Greenfield, Mass.
Ellwood M. (10), Detroit, Mich.

Answering Letters

If you want your letter to be published make it interesting. Write about your home, your country, your hobbies etc., and those things in the paper which particularly interest you. Your letter is your contribution to the Monitor. Let it be the best you can do.

If you are sending in a letter in answer to a Mail Bag letter, inclose postage for forwarding, and a little note giving your own full name and address. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, England and South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

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THE HOME FORUM

"An American Herrick"

(Thomas Bailey Aldrich)

WE FIND much of New England thought and atmosphere in Mr. Aldrich's work. His birthplace was Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Here, in the roomy and rectilinear Nutter House, with its well-kept garden, he grew up. His "Story of a Bad Boy," still popular, purports to be autobiographical. The Nutter House is now an Aldrich Museum, restored through the devotion of his family. There is a fireproof room in which are preserved Aldrich's autographed manuscripts, first editions, and literary relics. Even the garden is reminiscent. In it grow all the flowers spoken of in his poetry.

His first verse publication occurred in Portsmouth, "Santonio," printed when he was less than fifteen, is interesting for its correct technique; while some "humorous-pathetic" verses written about the destruction of an old house show an effective "blending of light and shade" undoubtedly prophetic of his later skill.

Naturally, Portsmouth permeates many of his best poems. He loved the river—the Piscataqua. Many of his summers in after years were spent in Portsmouth. The traditional New England reticence and refinement, and, to a limited degree, its austerity, never faded from his record. However, through his pages we trace also the influence of a few years of his childhood spent in New Orleans. Certain exotic perfumes and vivid pictures undoubtedly originate in these southern days. The family returned to New England, and in a few years the young Aldrich entered the counting house of his uncle, in New York.

True, he was ever more occupied "with lyrics than with ledgers." He says that in these New York days he was accustomed to write "a lyric or two" before going down town of a morning. So the poetic flame was kept burning. The little hall bedroom he occupied at 105 Clinton Place, with its books, its collection of Japanese fans, and its dreams and reveries, was a forecast of Aldrich's happy home of the future.

This New York sojourn broadened Aldrich and set his feet in the paths of literature. He achieved enough success in writing to feel justified in giving up his business and trusting solely to his pen. Note in passing that Aldrich did this over his uncle's objection. Therefore, he must have rendered acceptable service in the counting house. He had published much verse under noms de plume; and had begun book reviewing. He soon found editorial work, passing from one publication to another as editor.

Potent factors in the New York years were his literary friends. Besides a group of able journalists whose writings were ephemeral, he fell readily into the society and regard of more enduring writers such as N. P. Willis, G. P. Morris, Halleck, Bayard Taylor, Stedman, Woodberry, Gilder, Stoddard, Winter. He even met Whitman; but this contact, it is said, was not very sympathetic. But Mark Twain was a comrade.

This membership in the literary society of New York was most beneficial. It contributed a needed blend of "worldliness." There was the friendship with Edwin and Mary Booth, too, of such strength and fervor. In a personal sense, this was most important; since through them he met Miss Woodman whom he married; and who has grouped about him the very readable pages of "Crowded Memories."

One of the best-ordered sequences in Aldrich's well-ordered career was that of Boston after New York; rather than vice versa. He had been a contributor to the Atlantic for years, and was soon to be its editor. Like Howells, Aldrich, once arrived in Boston, seemed like a native. He says of himself, "Though I am not genuine Boston, I am Boston-plated." However, the rarefied atmosphere of the Cambridge and Concord Parnassus, breathed by Lowell, Longfellow, Emerson and Thoreau, might have proved unsuitable for Aldrich, without the disciplinary cultivation he had undergone in New York. As it was, he fitted into the New England associations perfectly.

While Aldrich was not an intentional cultivator of the art of correspondence, his letters have indubitable charm. They are compounded of sincere friendliness, perennial youth, gentle and priceless wit, ordered, intelligent living. They also afford an excellent mirror for more than fifty years of "periods, manners and opinions."

"The Story of a Bad Boy" and "Marjory Daw" retain a place in fiction, and many other stories and novels call for more than passing attention. Some reflect a Civil War atmosphere, derived from a brief time of service as correspondent with the Army of the Potomac. Of his plays, "Judith of Bethulia," in which Nance O'Neil starred, was a notable achievement. There was, too, the play "Mercedes," in which Julia Arthur took the name part. Later came enrichment through much foreign travel.

Companioned thus by friends literary and artistic, by Launt Thompson, the sculptor, and by the great Booth; and, best of all, by the wife of his home and by his twin boys, "the jocund sprites," Aldrich wrote and lived.

As a poet, he is known best as the writer of "gentle verse," a more descriptive term than vers d'societe. Of all the compilations of his poems down through the years, is not the most interesting the one chosen and arranged by himself and published for his seventieth birthday? What a happy mode of celebrating!

The charm of gentle verse is its apparent effortlessness. It is not superficial. It takes cognizance of deep feeling and of shadows; but in expressing this awareness Aldrich touches the strings of the lyre so deftly and so happily that a song, not a lament, results. He gave to his work "ethical seriousness and easy urbanity"; and made "refinement the end of all his labor." Patient polishing went to the finishing of his gems. If there were exceptions, such as the Monody or the Memorial to Longfellow, these were produced at white heat. That precious form, the sonnet, fared well at his hands.

Aldrich was a keen lover and student of Herrick, from whom he took this "Hint":

No slightest golden rhyme he wrote
That held not something men must quote;
Thus by design or chance did he
Drop anchors to posterity.

H. B. H.

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Justice

People speak of justice—
Justice in the world—
As if it were a banner
Tardily unfurled.
And while they talk a garden rose
Unfolds with purposeful repose.

EDNA HOWE.

"All service ranks the same with God"

I have but one idea, which was an idea that I inherited, and it was the idea of service—service to the people of this country. . . . That service seemed to lead one by way of business and the county council into Parliament, and it has led one through various strange paths to where one is; but the ideal remains the same, because all my life I believed from my heart the words of Browning, "All service ranks the same with God." It makes very little difference whether a man is driving a tramcar or sweeping streets or being Prime Minister, if he only brings to that service everything that is in him and performs it for the sake of mankind.

It is natural, perhaps, quite apart from one's parentage, that one should feel this, because I lived as a child in the heart of Worcestershire, by the side of one of the last of the iron forges that were left in the rural districts of England, and the impressions of childhood are those that last. . . . Among the chief friends that I had in those days . . . one was a shepherd who could neither read nor write, but like many men of these days who could neither read nor write; he was a great deal more intelligent than many who can do both now. He had a face like an old pippin, and he talked the undiluted tongue of our fathers. I learned much from him. Another man that I learned much from was one who had been a workman, and who rose to be a manager, and who went to work at ten years old on a twelve-hours' night-shift, thus being a link with an industrial past which, thank God, has passed away for ever. But with such friends of one's childhood, it is little wonder that one learned a profound sympathy with and affection for the common man, of whom I am one, which has never deserted me and never will.

I learned instinctively and unconsciously another very useful lesson, and that is that a man is a gentleman by what comes from within, and I have known many in all walks.—STANLEY BALDWIN, in "On England and Other Addresses."

Morning and Afternoon

In the morning,
When the dark clouds swirl swift over
From the southwest, dragging with them
Heavy curtains of grey rain.

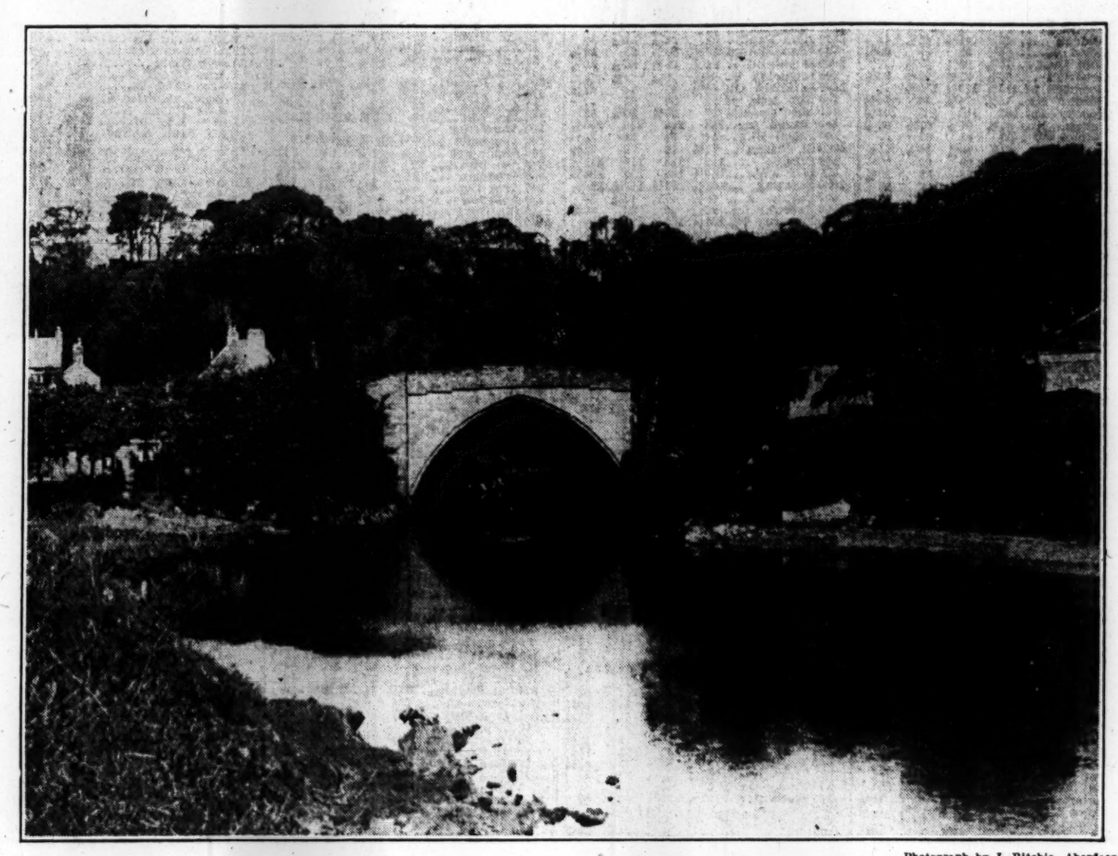
The black rock rejoices,
All its little gullies drip with cool, refreshing showers.
All its crannies, all its steeps,
All its meagre sheltered places
Fill with drip and tinkle of the rain.

But when afternoon amid the clouds
Leaves adrift cool patches of the sky,
Moving like smooth stretches of the sea
Between floes of polar snow;

Then the rock is all aflame;
Diamonds, emeralds, topazes,
Burn and shatter, till it seems
Like a garden filled with flowers.

Like a garden where the rapid wheeling lights
And brown shadows drift and sway and fall;
Spring and summer and red autumn chase each other
Moment after moment, over its face.

—JOHN GOULD FLETCHER, in "The Black Rock."



Brig o' Balgownie, Aberdeen. Photograph by J. Ritchie, Aberdeen

Two Boys at the Circus Maximus

The next day the festal period was to begin with a series of chariot-races, to be run, not at the Colosseum, but in the Circus Maximus—the great Roman race-course. . . .

Chariot-racing was conducted by four corporations, known by their colors as the Blues, Greens, Whites, and Reds. Every Roman, young or old, was a champion of one or another of those colors. Marcus was an ardent "rooter" for the Blues, rather priding himself on differing from his father, who was a "Green."

The Circus Maximus next day, seating over one hundred thousand spectators, was jammed with a multitude, rising tier on tier to the topmost seats surmounted by a marble colonnade. The circus was an immense oblong, like a Greek stadium, rounded at one end and square at the other—where were the gateways from the horse-stables. Down the middle of the enclosed space ran a long stone barrier, called the spina, adorned with shrines, obelisks, and other decorations. The chariots started from the entrance gates, rounded the farther end of the spina, and came back along the home stretch on the other side; seven laps made a race. Four-horse chariots (quadrigae) were ordinarily used.

Marcus and Charicles had seats directly opposite the imperial box. They would have a good sight of the Emperor Titus when he appeared. And behind the far side of the circus rose the Palatine Hill, crowned by the magnificent Palace of the Cæsars. Even as they watched, the imperial box filled with courtiers, and presently, at sight of a commanding figure, the whole vast audience rose to its feet, cheering wildly for Titus, the Divine Emperor of Rome.

Cæsar's coming gave the signal for the races. From the entrance gates appeared columns of chariots, each drawn by four horses, matched in teams of white, black, roan, dapple-gray, and other shades. The charioteers, braced erect as they held in their teams with taut reins, wore the colors of their respective companies. Four abreast and over a hundred strong, the chariots paced slowly round the stadium in stately procession. Then all save the four which were to enter the first race disappeared. The contestants lined up; a trumpet sounded; the umpire dropped a white flag; and they were off!

Down the long straightaway they sped, reined in sharply at the curve, rounded the farther end of the spina, and came tearing down the other side. Marcus cheered wildly for the Blue team, which was in the lead, but at the fifth lap, Lollius touched his excited son on the shoulder, smiling ironically, for the Green charioteer had forged into the lead, kept it and won the race. At the next race, Marcus had his revenge, for the Blue charioteer won by a neck from the Green team. . . . Thus, all that day, the chariots raced: by fours; by eights; finally, a dozen at a time. A frenzied, harassing day it was; yet Marcus went home well content, for the Blues had won the most races, and Charicles had become a rooter for the Blues.—LOTHROP STODDARD, in "The Story of Youth."

Dahlias of Skagway

Cerise and Indian copper,
Chinese red and brown,
Their leaves green and somber,
Softening the brilliance down;
With glacier ice behind them,
With sunlight on fjords and bay,
So in far Alaska
Dahlias bloom today.

In conventional "outside" gardens
They make a gallant splash
Like colorful bonneted children
Dancing in a flash:
But in this wondrous Alaska
They are soaring eight feet high,
Forests, mountains, icebergs,
Glaciers, they defy.

Calling, "Color, color, color,"
(To the sea gulls sailing by,)
"We are giants, we Alaskans,"
(In an ecstasy they cry;)
"We disdain the clumsy north wind—
In his home we grow and flower—
And after winter bleak is past
Again we brave his power.

EDNA OSBORNE WHITCOMB.

ABERDEEN—in what corner of the globe is the name not known?—is a city of varied industries. Her exports are equally varied, but, undoubtedly, the most important of them is her sons. And if one were to search for a name that would stir the soft sentiments of every exiled Aberdonian, he would find it in the homely words, the Auld Brig o' Balgownie.

The bridge, which is reputed to be one of the oldest in Scotland, dates from the beginning of the fourteenth century, and was built under the authority of King Robert the Bruce out of the one-time dormant revenues of the local bishopric. Its pointed Gothic arch spans the river Don at a narrow bend where it glides into the open from between steep, thickly wooded banks, its dark waters resting for a space in a deep, rocky pool, now somber in the shadows, now speckled and golden in the glinting sunlight. The river, just above, runs with curious twists and turns through land rich in medieval culture, for it is overlooked by the quaint crown of the venerable King's College, still part of Aberdeen's university, and by the twin towers of the old Cathedral of St. Machar. These parts were familiar to Lord Byron in his early years, and that he was attracted by the old bridge is shown by his reference to it in his "Don Juan." For centuries this span carried the only turnpike road between the town and the northeast district of Scotland and, today, in its picturesque Old World setting, the gray granite stones and arched cobbled carriageway breathe the spirit of history and romance—the history and romance, not alone of the warlike and great but chiefly, indeed, of the peaceful common people, the simple ones of earth.

Farther down the river, one sees the "new" bridge—itself a century old—a stately five-arched construction which carries the teeming motor traffic necessary to modern needs. But, undisturbed and dignified, the Auld Brig weathers the years, happy to serve some rumbling farmer's cart, some merry band of children making for the bordering moor, or on a summer eve, to lend its broad parapet a resting place for quiet lovers.

God Eerst

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

WAT 's menschen plan of doel ook zij, het is van het grootste belang het aan te vallen vanuit de juiste premisse en het juiste voornemen. Dit is in het bijzonder waar, indien het iemands streven is een juist begrijpen te gewinnen van hetgeen „zuivere en onbevlekte godsdienst" is, zooals Jakobus het uitdrukt. De herinnering aan eene preek, vele jaren geleden gehoord, is schrijver dezes lang bijgebleven. Een der meest treffende en het best in het geheugen gebleven verklaringen van den predikant was, dat de wereld ernaar streefde hare problemen op te lossen met „een maximum van godsdienst en een minimum van God." Hij maakte duidelijk dat in het menschelijk denken aan God niet de plaats wordt gegeven, die Hem toekomt. Met andere woorden, de moeilijkheid schijnt te wezen, dat de menschheid, in haar zoeken naar verlossing en gezondheid en vrede, niet altijd uitgaat van God, of van de juiste idee van God.

Heden leeren velen God juist te kennen en te begrijpen door Christian Science, de Wetenschap van het Christendom door Mary Baker Eddy aan de wereld gegeven. In deze Wetenschap gaat men uit van de basis, dat God niet alleen almachtig, altegenwoordig en alwetend is, doch Gemoed, Geest, Ziel, Leven, Waarheid, Liefde, Beginsel,—al het goede. In het leerboek van Christian Science „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" schrijft Mrs. Eddy (blz. 275) „Om de werkelijkheid en de orde van het zijn in hare Wetenschap te vatten, moet gij beginnen met God te beschouwen als het goddelijk Beginsel van al wat werkelijk is." God te erkennen als het almachtige en altegenwoordige goede kan niet falen, uit ons bewustzijn alle geloof te verwijderen in eene tegenovergestelde zoogenaamde macht, het kwaad of de stoffelijkheid. Er kan niet meer zijn dan God, de Alles-in-alles.

Indien wij aan God het eerste denken, en aan God als het goede, houdt dit zoowel in, dat het goede ons het eerste is, als een voortdurend verwachten en ondervinden van het goede. Indien wij aan God het eerste denken, en aan God als Leven, zijn wij bezig onze gedachte, ons bewustzijn, te openen voor onsterfelijkheid, voor oneindigheid, voor eeuwigheid. Indien wij aan God het eerste denken, en aan God als Waarheid, kan slechts dat wat waar en bestendig is, werkelijk voor ons wezen. Indien wij aan God het eerste denken, en aan God als Liefde, zal dat begrijpen ons dan niet bewaren voor het waangeloof van haat, afgunst, jaloezie, en vrees? Indien wij vasthouden dat God almachtig en altegenwoordig is, en deze waarheid niet slechts in theorie doch in praktisch bewijs aannemen, zullen wij ervaren dat het waangeloof in eene andere macht, eene macht die beweert zich te uiten als zonde, ziekte en dood, in het niet verdwijnt. God, het goede, maakte nooit het kwade, en Hij kent het niet. Daarom heeft het kwade geen bestaan, en kan het Gods schepping, het geestelijk heelal, den mensch inbegrepen, niet bedriegen, daarin niet ingaan, noch een deel ervan worden.

Om de wiskunde juist toe te passen, moet men de regels ervan volgen. Wij kunnen bij voorbeeld beginnen met het feit dat tweemaal twee gelijk is aan vier. Indien wij dit feit vergeten, en trachten te werken vanuit de valsche basis van geloof dat tweemaal twee gelijk is aan vijf, zullen wij eene voortdurend toenemende ophooping van fouten ontmoeten. Evenzoo is het in de Wetenschap van het Christendom; indien wij al ons denken laten uitgaan van de basis van God als Alles-in-alles, en als wij ons denken door Waarheid laten beheerschen, zal er een bestendig ontvouwen van het goede wezen in ons bewustzijn en zal het geloof in het kwade verdwijnen. Wij zullen het zien als slechts eene valsche nabootsing, een bedrog, eene ontkenning. Indien wij echter uitgaan van een geloof dat het kwade macht of werkelijkheid zou hebben; indien wij erin toestemmen te denken, dat de stof en het kwade hun oorsprong hebben in God, of door Hem gezonden zijn, zullen wij ons in denzelfden toestand bevinden als iemand die het valsche geloof aanneemt, dat tweemaal twee gelijk is aan vijf; en wij zullen spoedig verward worden in den chaotischen en bedrogen zin van het bestaan, dat noodwendig volgt op het uitgaan van eene verkeerde premisse. Indien de geheele wereld ophield te gelooven dat het kwade werkelijk is, zou het kwade niet langer schijnen te bestaan.

Gods schepping, de mensch en het heelal, is nu, was altijd, en zal altijd wezen, geestelijk, goed, volmaakt, harmonisch en schoon. Uitgaan van de juiste idee van God zal onvermijdelijk de juiste idee van de schepping in de gedachte ontvouwen. De Bijbel bevat vele schoone teksten, die spreken van de vreugde en den overvloed die behooren aan degenen die God volgen, Zijne geboden houden, en de waarheid van de verklaring: „Ik ben God, en niemand meer" ook maar eenigszins realiseeren. Mrs. Eddy vat het gevolg tezamen van het aanvaarden van dit fundamenteele feit, waar zij zegt: (*Ibid.*, 340) „Een oneindig God, het goede, vereent menschen en volkeren; vormt de broederschap der menschen; doet oorlogen ophouden; vervult de Heilige Schrift: ‚Heb uwen naaste liet gelijk uzelven;' vernietigt afgoderij bij heiden en Christen,—al hetgeen verkeerd is in sociale, civiele, strafrechterlijke, politieke en godsdienstige wetten; geeft gelijke rechten aan de seksen; heft den vloek op den mensch op, en laat niets bestaan dat kan zondigen, lijden, gestraft of vernietigd worden."

God First

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHATEVER one's aim or goal, it is of prime importance that the start toward it be made from the right premise and purpose. This is especially true if one is striving to gain a right understanding of "pure religion and undefiled," as James puts it. The writer has long remembered a sermon heard many years ago. One of the outstanding and clearly remembered statements made by the clergyman was, in substance, that the world was striving to solve its problems with "a maximum of religion, but a minimum of God." It was pointed out that God is not given the place in men's thoughts that He ought to receive. In other words, the difficulty seems to be that mankind, in seeking salvation and health and peace, does not always start with God, or with the right idea of God.

Today, through Christian Science, the Science of Christianity revealed to the world by Mary Baker Eddy, many are learning to know and to understand God aright. In this Science one reasons from the basis of God not only as omnipotent, omnipresent, and omniscient, but as Mind, Spirit, Soul, Life, Truth, Love, Principle—all good. In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 275), "To grasp the reality and order of being in its Science, you must begin by reckoning God as the divine Principle of all that really is." The recognition of God as omnipotent and omnipresent good cannot but eliminate from our consciousness any belief in an opposite so-called power, evil or materiality. There cannot be more than God, the All-in-all.

If we think of God first, and of God as good, this means good first, and continuous expectancy and experience of good. If we think of God first, and of God as Life, we are opening our thought, our consciousness, to immortality, to infinity, to eternity. If we think of God first, and of God as Truth, only that which is true and enduring can be real to us. If we think of God first, and of God as Love, will not this understanding protect us from beliefs of hatred, envy, jealousy, and fear? If we cling to God as omnipotent and omnipresent, accepting this truth not merely in statement but in practical proof, we shall find the beliefs of another power, a power which claims to operate as sin, sickness, and death, fading into nothingness. God, good, never made evil, and He knows it not. Therefore, evil has no existence, and cannot deceive, or enter into, or become a part of, God's creation, the spiritual universe, including man.

To work correctly in mathematics we must abide by its rules. We may start, for instance, with the fact that two times two equals four. If we forget this fact, and try to work from a false basis of belief that two times two equals five, we shall encounter a continually increasing accumulation of mistakes. So in the Science of Christianity, if we start all our thinking on the basis of God as All-in-all, and if we let Truth govern our thinking, there will be a constant unfoldment of good in our consciousness, and the belief in evil will fade out. We shall see it as only a counterfeit, a falsity, a negation. If, however, we start with a belief in evil as having power or reality; if we consent to think that matter and evil originate in God, or are sent by Him, we shall find ourselves in the same position as one who accepts the false belief that two times two equals five; and we shall soon become involved in the chaotic and mistaken sense of existence that is bound to follow in the train of a false premise. If the whole world stopped believing in evil as real, evil would cease to seem to exist.

God's creation, man and the universe, is now, always has been, and always will be, spiritual, good, perfect, harmonious, and beautiful. Starting with the right idea of God will inevitably unfold in thought the right idea of creation. The Bible contains many beautiful passages telling of the joy and abundance that belong to those who follow God, keep His commandments, and realize even in small measure the truth of the declaration, "I am God, and there is none else." Mrs. Eddy sums up the result of accepting this fundamental fact when she says (*ibid.*, 340), "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Drawing a Post

The Sun, as hot as he was bright,
Had got to his meridian height;
'Twas sultry noon—for not a breath
Of cooling zephyr fann'd the heath—
When Syntax cried—" 'Tis all in vain
To find my way across the plain;
So here my fortune I will try,
And wait till some one passes by:
Upon that bank awhile I'll sit,
And let poor Grizzle graze a bit;
But as my time shall not be lost,
I'll make a drawing of the post;
And, though your flimsy tastes may flout it,
There's something picturesque about it:
'Tis rude and rough, without a gloss,
And is well cover'd o'er with moss;
And I've a right—(who dares deny it?)
To place yon group of asses by it.
Aye! this will do: and now I'm thinking,
That self-same pond where Grizzle's drinking,
If hither brought 'twould better seem,
And faith I'll turn it to a stream;
I'll make this flat a shaggy ridge,
And o'er the water throw a bridge;
I'll do as other sketchers do—
Put any thing into the view;
And any object recollect,
To add a grace, and give effect.
Thus, though from truth I haply err,
The scene preserves its character.
What man of taste my right will doubt,
To put things in, or leave them out?
'Tis more than right, it is a duty,
If we consider landscape beauty:—
He ne'er will as an artist shine,
Who copies nature line by line:
Whoe'er from nature takes a view,
Must copy and improve it too:
To heighten ev'ry work of art,
Fancy should take an active part:
Thus I (which few, I think, can boast)
Have made a Landscape of a Post.

—WILLIAM COMBE, in "The Tour of Dr. Syntax," 1812.

Richard Hakluyt Sees the Doors Open

Right honourable, I do remember that being a youth, and one of her Majesty's scholars at Westminster, that fruitful nursery, it was my hap to visit the chamber of M. Richard Hakluyt, my cousin, a gentleman of the Middle Temple, well known unto you, at a time when I found lying open upon his board certain books of cosmography, with a universal map. He seeing me somewhat curious in the view thereof, began to instruct my ignorance, by showing me the division of the earth into three parts after the old account, and then according to the latter and better distribution into more. He pointed with his wand to all the known seas, gulfs, bays, straits, capes, rivers, empires, kingdoms, dukedoms and territories of each part, the declaration of their special commodities and particular wants which by the benefit of traffic and intercourse of merchants are plentifully supplied. From the map he brought me to the Bible, and turning to the 117th Psalm directed me to the 23rd and 24th verses, where I read that they which go down to the sea in ships, and occupy by the great waters, they see the works of the Lord, and His wonders in the deep, etc. Which words of the prophet together with my cousin's discourse (things of high and rare delight to my young nature) took in me so deep an impression that I constantly resolved, if ever I were preferred to the University where better time, and more convenient place might be ministered to these studies, I would by God's assistance prosecute that knowledge and kind of literature, the doors whereof, after a sort, were so happily opened before me.—RICHARD HAKLUYT, in "Principal Voyages of the English Nation, 1589."

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TRADERS ARE INCLINED TO TAKE PROFITS

Considerable Irregularity in Price Movements—Radio Is Prominent

NEW YORK (AP)—Growing uneasiness over the credit situation was reflected in the erratic price movements in today's stock market, which was featured by another series of bullish demonstrations in the Radio Corporation issues.

The general list appeared to be under pressure, declines in a long list of active issues ranging from 1 to 7 points.

Call money renewed at 9 per cent, compared with an opening rate of 10 on Friday, dropped to 8 and then to 7. Persistent but unconfirmed rumors that the New York Federal Reserve Bank would increase its rediscount rate this week, or next, and that a further increase would be made in the Bank of England rate, probably inspired much of the day's selling.

Higher margin requirements put into effect by several commission houses today also may have been a selling factor.

The day's business news was largely bullish in character. The American Woolen Company reported a large loss for last year, but this was more than offset by a series of favorable statements, the Murray Corporation showing net of $3.33 a share, compared with 97 cents in 1927. Several large railroad equipment orders were announced during the day.

Radio (old stock) opened 3 points lower at 458, dropped to 446, rallied to 473, fell back to 461, and then soared to a new high record at 475. The new stock, after selling down to 89½, rallied to a new high record at 95½.

Buying of these issues was based on expectations of a large expansion in earnings as a result of the recent acquisition of the Victor Talking Machine and Radio-Keith-Orpheum properties, and the purchase of the Marconiphone Company by the Gramophone Company, in which Radio has a 51 per cent interest.

Victor Talking Machine common advanced 3 points to a new high at 175 and the certificates jumped 5 points to a new top at 176.

Paramount-Famous Lasky, Foundation Company, Follansbee and General American Tank also showed independent strength.

On the other hand, Johns Manville broke 7 points, Warren Bros. 6, General Electric and Western Union 5½ each, and Wright Aeronautical, American Railway Express, American Radiator, Curtiss Aeroplane, Chrysler, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Colorado Fuel and Anaconda Copper sold 3 to 5 points under last week's closing quotations.

Lower call money rates stimulated the buying of a select assortment of public utility, chemical and railroad shares in the late traing. People's Gas ran up nearly 7 points to a new high record at 277. The closing wa sirregular. Total sales approximately 3,500,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened firm, sterling cables ruling slightly higher around $4.85¼.

Minus signs again dominated the bond market list today, although a few convertible issues started the new week with advancing prices. Time money was firm.

A gain of nearly 3 points was registered by Anaconda Copper 7s in sympathy with the stock and reports of continued high prices for red metal. Chile Copper 5s were firm. U. S. Steel sinking fund 5s sagged to 2 points under their redemption price of 110.

Atchison convertible 4½s held firm at 114¾, and St. Paul adjustment 5s advanced fractionally. Other rails, including Seaboard All Florida 6s A, sold fractionally lower.

Activity in the foreign list was on the selling side. Kreuger & Toll 5s, which were marketed last week at 98, sold at 98¾, fractionally under Saturday's closing. Chile Republic 6s declined fractionally to 93¾, placing the issue on a slightly higher yield basis than the new $10,000,000 loan which was oversubscribed today at 92½.

RALLY FOLLOWS WEAK OPENING IN WHEAT MARKET

CHICAGO (AP)—With world shipments of wheat heavy, increasing the amount on ocean passage, wheat values averaged lower early today. Reports of windy weather in Kansas and Oklahoma, however, and drought in Canada acted as something of an offset.

Opening ¼c to ⅝c off, Chicago afterward underwent a slight further setback, but then rallied. Corn and oats were also easier, corn starting ¼c to ⅝c down, and subsequently recovering a little. Provisions had an upward slant.

Opening prices today: Wheat, March 1.23½, May 1.28@⅛, July 1.30⅜@1.31, Sept. 1.32⅞; corn, March .97@¾, May 1.00¼@⅝, July 1.03⅝@⅝, Sept. 1.04⅝@¾; oats, May .49⅜@⅞, July .49⅜@½, Sept. .47.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
Mar	1.23½	1.24⅝	1.23⅜	1.23⅝
May	1.28	1.29¼	1.27⅝	1.28⅛
July	1.30⅞	1.32⅛	1.30⅝	1.30⅞
Corn				
Mar	.97⅜	.98½	.96⅛	.96⅜
May	1.00¼	1.00⅝	.99⅝	1.00
July	1.03⅝	1.03⅝	1.02⅝	1.03
Oats				
Mar	.47½	.47½	.46½	.46⅜
May	.49⅝	.50¼	.49½	.49⅝
July	.49⅝	.49⅝	.49¼	.49¼
Lard				
Mar	12.32	12.32	12.32	12.32
May	12.65	12.70	12.62	12.67
July	13.00	13.07	13.00	13.05
Kansas City Wheat	High	Low	Last	
May	1.22¼	1.20⅝	1.20⅝	
July	1.23⅛	1.22⅛	1.22¼	
Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	
May	1.32⅛	1.30⅛	1.30¼	
July	1.34	1.31⅞	1.31⅞	

LOS ANGELES GAS & ELECTRIC

Los Angeles Gas & Electric Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, net of $4,917,537 after taxes, depreciation and interest charges, the same as shown in the preliminary statement, equal to $25.36 a share on 193,920 shares of preferred. This compares with $4,653,576 or $23.99 a share on preferred in 1927. Entire common stock is owned by Pacific Lighting Corporation.

ART METAL CONSTRUCTION

Art Metal Construction Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, net of $746,617 after charges and federal taxes, equivalent to $2.33 a share (par $10) on 320,570 shares, compared with $769,941 or $2.40 a share in 1927.

ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE

January income of Illinois Bell Telephone companies:

	1929	1928	Inc.
Jan gross	$7,470,339	$6,530,051	$940,228
Op inc	1,634,983	1,234,599	400,394

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—Consols for money today were 54⅛. De Beers 13⅛ and Rand Mines 3⅛. Money was 4½ per cent; discount rates—short bills 5⅛@5 per cent; three months 5⅜ per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 3 p.m. (Not Closing)

Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.11	Last Mar. 9
400 Abitib	45	44¾	44¾	45½
4200 Adv-Ru	71¾	69⅝	70⅜	73
300 Adv-Ru pf.	71	70¼	70¼	72⅜
2800 Ahumada	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜
300 Air Reduc	101	100⅞	106½	108½
500 Ajax Rub	9¾	9⅜	9½	9¼
6400 Allegheny	35⅝	34⅛	35	35⅛
500 Alaska Jun.	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	8
4100 Allied Sh	289	271½	281½	287½
300 Allis-Chal	178	178	178	183
200 Aleegheny pf	102⅛	101⅛	101½	102
100 Amal Lea	9	9	9	..
100 Amerada	31½	31⅛	31½	31¼
700 Am Ag Ch	18⅝	18⅜	18¾	19¾
100 Am Ag C pf	63	63	63	..
200 Am Bk Note	123	122	122	127½
200 Am Beet S.	17¾	17	17	..
1300 Am Bosch	56⅛	55½	55⅝	56¼
1200 Am Brake	57⅝	55	57⅜	55¾
520 Am Brak pf	124	123	124	123
2100 Am Br Bov	22	20⅜	21½	21⅛
30 Am Br B pf	75½	75½	75½	..
18000 Am Can	119	115⅝	116	119
3200 Am Car & F	102½	99	99½	99
200 AmHav SS.	27⅞	26⅝	26⅝	..
400 Am Chain pf	80	80	80	79
500 Am Chicle	54	52½	52½	..
160 Am Nat G.	90	89	89	..
100 Am En Til	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	..
3500 *Am&FPw	109½	104⅝	108⅜	108⅞
100 Am&FP 7%-108	108	108	108	..
3000 Am&FP ras	3	2¼	2⅜	..
200 Am Hide pf	33	33	33	..
500 Am Ice	40⅞	40½	40½	41
700 Am Int Crp	66⅜	65⅜	66⅜	66¼
200 Am P&L 5%	77	76⅞	77	..
400 Am La Fr	7	6⅝	7	6⅞
600 Am Met rts	2	2	2	2
5800 Am Loco	115⅞	111¼	115⅞	112
4100 Am Metals	67⅜	65½	67	67⅛
100 Am P&L sta	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	..
100 Am Piano	13¼	13¼	13½	..
1100 Am Pw&Lt	108⅜	106	105	..
100 Am P&L 6%pf	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
100 *Am Radia	180	178	178	..
200 Am Ry Ex	152	150⅜	150⅜	156
500 Am Republic	50⅞	49⅛	50½	49
200 Am S Razor	68	67	68	..
400 Am Seating	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34½
500 Am Ship	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
20 Am S Bldg	87½	87½	87½	88
4200 Am Smelt	114⅜	112⅝	113	115
100 Am Smelt pf	135⅝	135⅜	135⅝	..
600 Am Stl Fnd	69½	68	68⅛	68¼
900 Am Sugar	81	80½	80½	81
100 Am Sug pf	108½	108½	108½	..
2000 Am T&T	214⅝	212⅝	212⅜	214⅝
100 Am Type	148½	148½	148½	160
10 Am Type pf	110	110	110	..
1100 Am WWrks	87⅛	86⅛	86⅛	87
200 Am WW 6%	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	..
3200 Anchor rts	1	1	1	1
200 Am Wool	22	22	22	20⅜
300 Am Wr pf ct	43½	43	43	43½
1400 Anchor Cap	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	57½
14900 Am Zinc	47⅞	45	45	46⅛
100 Am Zinc pf	104	104	104	105
69400 Anaconda	154¼	151⅜	151⅝	156½
400 Arch Dan	44½	42¼	43	43⅜
110 Arch Dan pf	114	114	114	..
19100 Andes Cop	62⅜	61⅛	61⅞	62⅛
1200 Arm Ill A	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14½
3100 Arm Ill B	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
100 Arm Ill pf	82½	81	81	82
500 Arnold Cons	30	30	30	..
300 Art Metals	30	30	30	30⅝
2400 Asso DG	62⅝	61½	61½	62½
100 Asso DG 1pf	100½	100½	100½	..
100 Asso DG 2pf	106½	106½	106½	..
100 Asso Oil	43¼	43¼	43¼	43
2500 Atchison	200½	199⅜	200	200¾
100 Atl Coast L	181	181	181	..
200 Atl G&WI	39¾	39½	39½	40
60000 Atl Refin	59½	57⅜	58½	57½
100 Atlas Powd	99	99	99	100¼
1100 Atlas Pw pf	103	101	101	104
100 Atlas Tack	102	102	102	..
500 Austin N	6⅜	6½	6½	..
400 Auto Sales	24½	23⅞	24⅛	..
400 *Auto Str A	47	46¼	46¼	48½
600 Auto S rts	¼	¼	¼	¼
22000 Balt & O	129¼	127	127¼	129
100 Balt & O pf	79	79	79	79
30 Bamber pf	109	108½	108½	109
500 Bangor&A	69⅝	68¾	69¾	68
200 BarkerBros	32	32	32	29
7600 Barnsdall A	41	40¾	41	41
400 Barnsdall B	42	42	42	..
1200 Bearcon Oil	23⅝	23½	23⅝	23½
400 Beechnut	89¾	86	89¾	..
800 Belding H	13⅞	13	13	13
300 Best&Co	85¼	84	84	85¼
20000 Beth Steel	100⅞	98¼	99½	101¾
100 Beth Stl pf	120	119¾	120	..
100 Bloom'dale	49¼	49¼	49¼	48
60 Blum'thal pf	100	100	100	100½
400 Borden	105¼	182½	183½	182¼
12000 Briggs	48	46½	46⅞	48
600 Brockway	64	62⅞	63¾	64¼
1300 Br Man Tir	74	73	74	75⅞
100 Br Un Gas	185½	185½	185½	186
1000 Brown Shoe	41	40¼	40¼	..
2500 Bruns Balke	52¼	50⅞	51⅝	50¼
100 Bruns Term	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	32¾
100 Bucyrus	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	37⅝
400 Bucy ev pf	46¼	45½	45½	46⅝
1500 Bruns Br B	35⅜	33½	35½	31⅞
3000 Burroughs	293	282	287½	279¾
200 Bush Term	73¼	73	73	..
20 Bush T deb	109¾	109¼	109¼	110
1100 Butte Cop	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	8⅝
100 Butte & Sup	10¼	9⅞	10	10¼
100 Butterick	32	32	32	31⅞
760 Byers	154	150	150	155
200 Cal Pack	75¾	75	75	75¾
2300 Calahan	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2300 Cal & Arib	133	131¼	132	132⅜
6400 Cal & Hecla	56¼	55⅝	55⅝	56½
100 Cannon Mills	43¾	43½	43½	43⅜
4400 Canada Dry	84	82½	83⅜	83¼
1400 Can Pac	247⅝	245	245½	247¼
300 Can Dobbs	37⅞	37½	37½	37½
100 Cav D pf	105	105	105	..
10 Caro C & O	92	92	92	92½
100 *Case T M	458½	458½	458½	..
11000 Cen Alloy	49¼	47⅜	47½	48
200 Celotex	68⅝	68	68⅝	69
200 Cen Ark pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
200 Century Rib	16½	16½	16½	16⅜
30 Cen Rib pf	75	75	75	75
3800 Cerro de P	111	110	110	111¼
300 Cert-Teed	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	22
400 Cen Aguirre	41⅜	41	41	41
2500 Ches Corp	85¼	84¼	84¼	84⅜
1100 Chi R & Ind	220	218½	218½	220¼
200 Chi & Alton	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
300 Chi & A pf	22½	22	22½	22¼
1900 Chi Gt West	20⅜	19⅝	19⅝	20¼
900 Chi G W pf	57¼	56¼	57¼	57⅜
2000 Chi M & StP	36½	36	36½	36⅜
3300 Chi&NW pf	58⅜	57⅜	58¼	58⅜
600 Chi&NW	88½	88	88½	88¼
200 Chi Pnep	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
400 Chi Pneu pf	51½	51¼	51¼	52
2600 Chi RI	130½	129⅝	130	130½
100 Chi RI 6%	100	100	100	..
100 Chi RI 7%	105½	105½	105½	..
1100 Chi Rock Is	45	45	45	45
3000 Childs	56⅝	55	56⅝	56
2200 Chile Cop	113⅜	111	111	114¼
62000 Chrysler	111¾	106⅝	106⅝	111
70 City Ice pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
200 City Ice	58	57½	57½	58
1100 City Stor A	49½	49½	49½	..
300 City Stores	24½	24⅛	24⅛	25½
1700 Coca Cola	131½	130	130⅞	..
600 Coca Cola A	49⅝	49¼	49¼	49½
3200 Collins & A	65⅝	63¾	64½	64½
3700 Colo F&I	76⅝	74	74¾	76⅞
13300 Col Gas n wi	59¼	58¾	59	59

STEEL TRADE CONTINUES TO REVEAL GAINS

Activity Best in Years—Pig Iron Gains—Orders Rise and Prices Advance

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—This is of course the normal time of the year for the steel industry to be at its peak. However, the peak this year is taller than the peaks of the years that have gone before.

February steel ingot production was the highest for all time as to daily rate, which was 180,198 tons. The total was 4,324,759 tons compared with 4,647,891 tons for October last year, which had been the record for month's total. February of course had only 24 working days compared with 27 for October.

Pig iron production in February increased 3 per cent over January, and the total was the largest for any February since 1925 and in fact was the best daily production for any month since April, 1926. Pig iron production is not so large relatively as steel ingot production, because of the tendency to use more scrap and less iron.

The present picture of the steel industry is very alluring. Profits of 10 leading steel makers in 1928 were 23 per cent better than for the preceding year. For the first time in years there are actual shortages in steel, particularly semifinished steel, back of which causes some mills to be idle a day or two at a time. The railroads have ordered over 35,000 freight cars so far this year compared with 51,200 cars through all of 1928.

Heavy Equipment Orders

Freight car orders in February were 14,393 compared with 12,452 in January and 5876 in February of last year. Locomotive orders in February were 68 compared with 28 in January and 30 in February, 1928.

New inquiries for fabricated structural steel are increasing, there being 15 new projects of 1000 tons or more each when the normal is about 10.

Awards of fabricated steel week before last were 75,000 tons, the largest so far this year.

Steel production records have been shattered again and again over recent months. Many individual companies have made new high records for their history. It is predicted that prices will be going up more rapidly soon as shortages are felt more keenly.

The common forms of semi-finished steel are $35 a gross ton, Pittsburgh, compared with $34 two weeks ago and $33 a month ago. An advance of $1 a ton in bars, plates and shapes is being talked of at Chicago, following a similar advance by that amount three weeks ago. That is the logical district in which to put through the rise because it is the most active section of the country.

Sheet Price Advance

The price of full-finished sheets is slated to go up $2 a ton soon, both because it was not marked up three weeks ago when other sheets were advanced and also because of the unprecedented demand for them from the automobile makers. The present price is 4.10c a pound, Pittsburgh.

Pig iron prices were said to be firming late last week after they had shown softness earlier at the first rush of second quarter buying.

Some large iron tonnages have been bought recently. The General Electric Company is about to place 3000 tons for several of its plants. The Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation bought 4000 tons.

The H. B. Smith Company, Westfield, Mass., is said to have bought about 3000 tons at a low figure. The Westinghouse Air Brake Company bought 1000 tons of malleable iron. The Richmond Radiator Company took 5000 tons of foundry iron for shipment to Uniontown, Pa., and a steel maker in the Pittsburgh district took 4000 tons of steel-making iron.

Higher Iron Ore Prices

Buffalo prices are usually $17 to $18 a ton, furnace, though $17.50 is rapidly becoming the minimum. A New England melter is said to have bought Buffalo iron as low as $16.50, but that figure probably could not be duplicated. Eastern Pennsylvania quotations range from $19.50 to $20.50 or $21.

It is reported that the price of Lake Superior iron ore will be advanced 25 cents a ton for the 1929 season. The Ford Motor Company has already inquired for 360,000 tons, though it bought 450,000 tons the preceding season. The prices named on the Ford inquiry usually set the prices for the season.

Efforts in January were 274,296 gross tons, a gain of 52,486 tons. Imports were 54,793 tons, compared with 55,199 tons in the preceding month.

Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation gained 34,854 tons during February, orders on books on Feb. 28 having been 4,144,341 tons as compared with 4,398,189 tons a year ago. That there was any increase is remarkable in view of the fact that daily production last month was a new high record, and hence probably shipments were also a record. During January there had been a gain of 132,775 tons.

Nonferrous Metals

The most interest among the nonferrous metals has centered in lead. The price was marked up $3 a ton early in the week to 7.25c a pound, New York, and 7.15c, East St. Louis. Demand for lead has been very brisk, and producers have found it difficult to fill all orders.

The Mexican revolution has had some bearing on copper. Last year that country produced 50,000 tons of copper. However, copper company officials with properties in Mexico are not alarmed, and believe that the rebels would spare copper operations, realizing the value of their natural resources. Demand for copper has gradually been on the wane. Export sales so far in March have been 20,000 tons.

Tin prices dipped to the lowest level in several months, spot Straits tin selling at one time at 48⅛c a pound and standard tin at 48.30c. At the close of the week Straits tin was selling at 48⅞c a pound.

Zinc has not shared in the briskness of other major metals. Yet demand was improving late in the week, and the statistical situation is very sound. Prices have been unchanged at 6.35c a pound for prime western slab zinc for several weeks.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY IMPROVES

BOSTON (AP)—Noticeable improvement in the textile industry with subsequent increase in the purchase of textile machinery was seen by David F. Edwards, president of the Saco-Lowell Shops in his annual report to the stockholders today. Although characterizing the first nine months of 1928 as a period of "almost unparalleled depression in the textile machinery industry," the report stated that "there is unmistakable evidence that strong underlying tendencies are working toward improvement." He reported that the number of unfilled orders on the company's books today is much greater than it was a year ago.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS ROYALTIES

AUSTIN, Tex.—During February the University of Texas received $140,156 in royalties from oil production during January on land owned by the university, compared with $138,070 for the preceding month. The university has derived from oil royalties a total of $11,499,642, all of which has been invested in Liberty Bonds.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab & Straus 5½s	113⅜	113⅜
Alleghany Corp 5s	103	102½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99¼	99¼
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	88½	88½
Am Chain deb 6s '33	97	97
Am Cynamid 5s '42	95½	95½
Am Int 5½s	105½	104⅝
Am Smelting 5s '47	101	100½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅞	103½
Am T & T col 4s '29	99¼	99¼
Am T & T col 5s '46	103⅝	103⅝
Am T & T sf 5s '60	103½	103¼
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105½	105½
Am Type Founders 6s '40	105	105
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	98⅛	98⅛
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	104⅞	104⅞
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	238	238
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	99½	99½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	91	90⅝
Armour & Co 5½s '43	90⅝	90⅝
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	85	85
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91¼	90⅝
Atch T&SF 4½s	114⅜	114⅜
Atch T&SF 4s '60	90	90
Atch T&SF 4s 1905	88¾	88¾
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s'52	90⅝	90½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	88½	88½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	71½	71
B&O 1st 4s '48	91¼	91¼
B&O 4s PLEA&WV div '41	93⅜	93⅜
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	82	82
B&O cv 4½s '33	98	97¾
B&O rfg 5s '95	100⅜	100⅜
B&O 5s ct Swn div	100¼	99½
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	104¼	103¾
B&O 5s Series D	100⅝	100½
B&O rfg 6s '95	108	107⅝
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104½	103⅝
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '50 C	105½	105½
Beth Stteel p m 5s '36	100½	100½
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	103½	102⅝
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104⅞	104⅜
Boston & Maine 5s	95	94¼
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	99½	99¼
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43	74⅜	74⅜
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	88⅜	88⅜
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	102½	102½
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	100	100
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	96½	96¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	91⅜	91⅜
Cal Pet 5½s '38	101⅞	101⅞
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	93	93
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	95¼	95
Can North deb 6½s '46	115½	115½
Can Pacific deb 4s	84⅛	83⅜
Can Pacific 4½s '46	96⅜	96⅜
Can South con 5s '62	103½	103½
Carolina Cln & O 6s '52	108½	108½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	91	91
Cen Pacific 5s '60	101¼	100¼
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s'39	96½	96½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99¼	99
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99	98⅞
Ches & O 4½s A	95	95
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95¾	95¾
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	82⅝	82½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	67½	67½
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	83¼	83¼
Chi M&StP 4½s C	94	94
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	77¼	77
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	91	90¾
Chi & Nw sf 5s '29	108½	108¼
Chi Railway 5s '27	78	78
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	87	87
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	94½	94
Chi RI&P 4½s	91	91
Chi St P N O Mem 4s	85	85
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	100½	100½
Chi St L E 4½s	94	94
Chi Un Sta 5s '44	102½	102½
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	115	115
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	85	85
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	103	102¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	94½	94
Cin Gas & Elec 4s	86⅞	86⅞
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	100	100
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	99⅞	99⅞
Colo Industrial 5s '34	94⅜	94⅜
Colo & So rfg 4½s	96½	96½
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	99¼	98⅝
Com Inv Trust 6s	94⅜	94⅜
Commercial Credit 6s '34	98½	98½
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	70	70
Comw Trust 5½s	105¼	105
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105	105
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	66½	66
Con Gas 5½s '45	105¼	105
Con Ry Lt & P 4½s	96½	96½
Crown Cork &Seal 6s '42	98½	98⅛
Crown Wil Paper 6s	101	100¼
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	100⅜	100⅜
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	85⅞	85⅞
Cuba RR 6s	92½	92½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	91½	91½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	90⅝	90
Del & Hudson 7s '30	101	101
Den & Rio G 4s '36	89	88⅞
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	91¾	91¾
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	95½	95
Detroit Ed 5s '55	103	103
Detroit Ed 's '62	103	103
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	98⅜	98⅜
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	96⅞	96⅞
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	100½	100
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	100½	100½
Duke-P Power 6s '66	104⅛	104
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99¼	99¼
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	83	82¾
Erie 1st cn 4s '96	84⅞	84⅞
Erie gen 4s '96	76½	76½
Erie 5s '67	93½	92¾
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101	101
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	102½	102½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	78½	78
Fort W & Den C 1st	107¼	107¼
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	106⅛	106
Gal Har & San A 2d 5s '33	100	100
Gen Cable 5½s	98¾	98
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101⅝
Gen Pet 5s '40	101¼	101⅜
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107⅝	107⅝
Goodyear 5s '57	92½	92¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	104⅞	104⅞
Grank Tk Ry Can 7s '40	108¾	108¼
Great Falls P 5s	104⅜	104⅜
Great Northern 4½s 77 'E	93⅜	93⅜
Great Northern 5s '73	101½	101½
Great Northern 5½s '52	106⅝	106⅛
Great Northern 7s '36	110	109¾
Green Bay & West deb B	265	265
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	97	97
Hudson Coal 5s '62	81	79
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	79½	78⅞
Humbil Oil 5s '37	100	99⅞
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101½	101
Ill Bel Tel rfg 5s '56	103⅜	103
Ill Cen 4s sf '66	97¼	97¼
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63	95⅜	95⅜
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s A	101¼	101¼
Ind Limestone 6s '46	90½	90⅛
Inland Steel 4½s '78	91	90⅝
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	96	95½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	77¼	77¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	76⅜	76⅜
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	80⅜	80⅜
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	97⅛	96⅞
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	109⅜	108⅜
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	94½	94½
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	105	105
Int Mer Mar col 5½s '41	100¾	100¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	94½	94½
Int Paper 6s '55	95¾	95¾
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	79¾	79¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	93¼	93¼
Int T&T cv 4½s	114⅝	113½
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	101⅞	101⅞
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	104½	104½
Kendall 5½s ww	94½	94½
Kings Co Elev 4s '49 sta	82	82
Kinney Co 7½s '36	107½	107½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102¼	102¼
Kreuger T 5s rcts wi	98¾	98⅝
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	100	100
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103	103
Lack Steel con 5s '50	100	100
Lake Shore & MS 4s	97⅜	97⅜
Loewe's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98½	98
Long Island deb 5s '37	96⅜	96⅜
L&N un 4s '40	93	93
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	99	99
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	67	67
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	87	86⅞
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	102½	102½
Met West Side 4s	74½	74½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99¼	98⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	100⅜	100⅜
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	25⅜	25⅜
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	99	99
Min St P & SSM 6s '46	98½	98½
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	100	100
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	83½	83½
Mo K & T 4½s '78	89¼	89¼
Mo K& T adj 5s A '67	105	105
Mo K & T pf 5s A '62	99¾	99¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	74	73⅜
Mo Pac 5s F '77	96⅜	96⅜
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	96¼	96¼
Mo Pac 5s G rts	95⅜	95
Mobile &Birm 4s '45 small	85⅜	85⅜
Mobile & O St L & C 4s	96⅜	96⅜
Montana Pw deb 5s	98⅜	98¼
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	97¼	97¼
Murray Body 6½s '34	100¼	100¼
Naum 6s	102¼	102¼
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	58¼	58¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	94¼	93⅝
Nat Rad 6½s '47	75¼	75
N O Pac M 4½s '56	93⅜	93⅜
N O T & M 5½s '54	102	102
N E T & T 4½s B '61	996	99½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	96	96
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	97¼	97
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105¼	105¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	102¾	102½
NY Chi&StL 4½s	93¾	93¾
NY Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	97½	97½
NY Chi & St L deb 4s '31	97½	97½
NY Chi&StL 5½s '74 A	106	106
NY Chi & St L 6s A '31	100¼	100¼
NY Commer Pw 4½s '53	95	95
NYNH&H 4½s	87	86½
NY NH&H cv 6s '40	120	120
NY Ry inc 6s A '65	20	20
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	47	47
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	105	105
NY Tel gen 4½s s '39	99½	99½
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110⅞	110⅝
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¼	106¼
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	102⅜	102⅜
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	100½	100½
Nor Am Pw 5½s	100¼	100¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	102¼	102¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	64	64
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	88¾	88¾
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	111¼	111¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	98¾	98¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105¼	105¼
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '45	106	106
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	89	89
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	98¾	98¾
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	103½	103½
Ore Wash RR&N 6s '61	85½	85½
Otis Steel 6s '41	101¼	101¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100⅛	100
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103⅝	103⅝
Paramount Fwy 5½s '51	101⅝	99⅝
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100	99⅝
Penn RR 4⅝s	97⅞	97⅝
Penn R R 5s '64	102	101½
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	98¼	98¼
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	108⅝	108
Pen R R col 7s '30	102¼	101⅝
Phil Co 5s '67	97⅝	97
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	93¼	93¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	90¾	90
Phil Balt & Walsh 5s '74	95	94¼
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	103½	103½
Pitts C &StL 5s A '70	106¼	106¼
Postal Tel C 5s	90½	89⅝
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	94	93⅞
Pub Suc E&G 4½s	99¼	99½
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	186	184
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	82	81½
Purity Baking 5s '48	91½	91
Pure Oil 5½s '37	97¾	97½
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	91½	91½
Read rfg 4½s '97	97	97
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	99	99
Remington Rand 5½s '47	94	94
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	102	102
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	99⅛	99⅛
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	94	93⅝
St L & S F 4s A '50	84½	83⅝
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	100	100
S L & S F 5s B '50	100	100
St L & S F 4½s '78	85	84⅝
St L S W con 4s '32	95½	95½
St L S W 1st 5s '52	99¾	99¾
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	103¾	103⅝
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	100½	100½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	66½	66½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	76	75⅜
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	41½	41½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	95	95
Shell Pipe 5s '52	94¼	94
Shell Union 5s '47	96¼	96¼
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	98	98
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	98	98
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	99¼	98⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99½	99⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102¼	102¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95¾	95
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	93½	93½
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	93½	93½
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102	101¾
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	99⅜	99⅜
So Pacific col 4s '49	88	88
So Pac 4½s '68	94½	94½
So Ry gen 4s '56	83½	83½
So Ry gen 5s '94	108	108
So Ry gen 6½s '56	117⅝	117⅝
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102⅜	102⅜
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102½	102½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95¾	95¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	98½	98
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	93	93
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106	106
Ter RR Asso St L rfg 4s '53	87	86¾
Tex & N O 5s	98	98
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	98¾	98¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	62	62
Third Ave adj 5s '60	58½	58
Trap Rock 6s	100	100
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103	103
Trans Con Oil 6½s	98¼	98¼
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100⅝	100⅝
Union Pac 4s '68	86½	86
Union Pacific 4½s '68	95	95
Util Pw & Lt 5½s	94½	94½
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	83¾	83¾
U S Rubber 1st & '30	101	101
U S Steel s f 5s '63	108¼	108⅛
Va Ry 5s '62	103⅜	103⅜
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	93	93
Wabash 4½s '78	84⅜	84⅜
Wabash 5s B '76	95½	95½
Wabash 5½s '75	103	102⅝
Walworth 6s '45	91⅞	91⅞
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	106½	106⅛
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	85	85
West Lt 5s	104	104
Western Electric 5s '44	103½	103½
Western Maryland 4s '52	80¼	80¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	98	97
Western N Y & Pa 5s '37	99½	99½
Western Pac 5s A '46	97⅞	97⅞
Western Un 5s '51	101	101
Western Un col 5s '38	102½	102½
Western Un 6½s '36	108¼	108
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102	102
White Sew Mach 6s '35	98¾	98¾
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	102	102
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	107½	107½
Youngstown 5s	100¼	100

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Mar 11	Mar 9
3½s '47	97.29	97.31	97.28	97.28	97.29
1st 4¼s '32	99.1	99.2	99.1	99.2	99.16
4th 4¼s'38	99.16	99.16	99.10	99.13	99.19
US 3⅜s'47..	95.20	96	95.10	96	96.8
US 4s '54.102.	102.	102.	101.25	101.25	102.4
US 4¼s'52	106.26	106.26	106.20	106.20	107

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Agri Mtg Bk '47	87	87
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	94¼	94¼
Antioquia 5s '57	93½	93½
Antioquia 7s B '45	92⅞	92⅞
Antioquia 7s D	92	92
Antioquia 8d	90¼	9 0
Argentine 5½s '62	96	95½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100⅜	100
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	100¼	100
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99⅞	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	100	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99⅜	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	100	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	100	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100⅞	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	100	99⅜
Australia 4½s '57	86	85¼
Australia 5s '55	94¼	94⅞
Australia 5s '57	93⅞	93⅜
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102½	102½
Austria Upper 6½s	87¼	87¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	94¼	94¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	99⅛	99
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104	104
Belgium (King) 7s '55	108¼	108
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105½	105
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114⅝	117
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110⅞	110¼
Berlin	99	99
Berlin 6½s '50	96½	96½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	91	91
Bogota (City) 8s '45	102⅞	102⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	90	88⅛
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	99¾	99¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	101¼	99⅝
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	99⅜	99⅜
Brazil 6½s '36	94½	94¼
Brazil 6½s '27	94¼	94
Brazil (US) 8s '41	107¼	107
Bremen 7s '35	100¼	100¼
Brigbane 5s '58	91½	90⅝
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	99⅝	99⅝
Buenos Aires 6s '61	93⅛	93
Bulgaria 7½s	88⅛	88¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	97	97
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	97⅞	97⅞
Can (Dom) 5s '26	100⅛	100¼
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	99⅜	99⅜
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	90½	89½
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	98⅝	98½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	93¾	93
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	93¾	93
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100⅝	100¾
Chile Sept '61	93¼	93
Chile Jan '61	93¼	93
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5 '51	41	41
Coolmbia 6s Jan	86½	86½
Colombia 6s Oct	85⅝	85½
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	87½	87½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	94⅛	94
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	99½	99½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	94⅝	94⅝
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	100⅜	100⅜
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	103¼	103¼
Cundi 6½s	84¼	84
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110⅝	110⅝
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	110	110
Denmark 5½s	99⅜	99½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104⅜	103¾
Danish Mun 8s B '46	109	109
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	97⅜	97
Denmark 4½s	88¼	87⅝
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	95⅞	95⅝
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2d '40	92½	92½
Dutch E I 6s '47	103½	103
Dutch E I 6½s '47	103½	103½
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	103⅛	103⅛
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97	96¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	98⅛	98⅛
Finnish B 6½s '54	96⅝	96⅝
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	104⅜	104⅜
French Nat SS 7s '49	102½	102
French (Rep) 7s '49	106⅜	106½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	111	110¼
Germ 7s '49	105⅜	105¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	87¾	87½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	85	84½
Germ G E 6s '48	90⅜	90⅜
Greek 7s '64	97⅜	97⅜
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	100	99¾
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	95¾	95¾
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	97¼	97¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	100	100
Ilseder 6s ct	85	85
Irish Free State 5s '60	96	96
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	96½	96½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	94 9	4
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	92½	92½
Italy (King) 7s '51	95¾	95¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	98¼	98¼
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	92¼	92¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100⅝	100
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	99½	99½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	99¼	99¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100¼	100
Meridionale El 7s '57	95½	95¼
Monte 7s xw	94⅜	93⅞
Milan (City) 6½s '52	88⅞	88⅝
Montevid (City) 7s '52 ww	117½	117
Minas 6½s	93¾	93¾
Netherlds (King) 6s '54	99⅜	99⅜
New So Wales 5s '57	91½	90¾
New So Wales 5s '58	99	99½
Norway (King) 5s '63	94½	94½
Norway (King) 6s '44	101¼	101¼
Norway 5½s '65	100	99⅜
Norway (King) 6s '43	101	101
Norway (King) 6s '52	101½	101½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	96	96
Oriental Dev 5½s	86¼	86
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97¼	97¼
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100½	100¼
Panama 5s	93	92⅞
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	98¾	98¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	91¾	91¾
Peru 6s '60	86	85½
Peru 7s '59	100⅝	100
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	130	130
Poland 6s '40	81	81
Poland 7s '47	85½	85
Poland 8s '50	98	97½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	101¼	101¼
Prague (City) 7½s '52	106¾	106¾
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	103	103
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	92	90
Rhinelbe 7s

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—High grade retail ready-to-wear business located in fashionable section of Chicago; excellent reasons for selling. N-14, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FOR SALE—Fine old solo violin (17th Century) in splendid preservation; an acquisition for a soloist; price moderate. MRS. F. C. GREGE, 1626 20th Ave., Seattle, Wash.

REAL ESTATE

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. — Beautifully situated home of 8 rooms; 4 bedrooms, 3 colored tile baths, tile kitchen, electric refrigerator, electric controlled heat, sun porch; double garage; grounds completely landscaped; sprinkler system; quiet and restful, yet near Hollywood Blvd.; $35,000. MRS. STILLWELL, 2009 El Cerrito Pl. Granite 3078.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—12-room house, 3 baths; garage; high elevation; beautiful oak trees and view; 1 mile from center. 12 St. Ronan Terrace.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALESMEN CALLING ON MERCHANT TAILORS—We are manufacturers of Derryvale Linen Canvas, and we are interested in securing a few additional representatives on a strictly commission basis. Give your experience in detail, and territory you are covering. Write DERRYVALE LINEN CO., 24 West 40th St., New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED

Salesmen needed for exclusive representation in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit and all cities over 50,000; quality shirts and pajamas, custom made, direct to wearer; liberal commission arrangements. Write for particulars to T. C. FOWLER, president FOWLER SHIRT CO., 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

POSITION WANTED—A-1 theatre and concert drummer, xylophone soloist; 15 years' experience vaudeville and picture theatres; references. I. J. S., 928 N. Topeka, Wichita, Kan.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR RENT—In co-operatively owned apartment house, restricted ownership; 3-room apartment, east, south and north outlook; favorable terms for long lease or sale. Address Box G-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

OCEANSIDE NURSERY
Tel. Rockville Centre 357-W
Home of refinement for children needing special loving care in harmonious surroundings. MRS. H. WHYTE-JONES
38 Oceanside Ave., Oceanside, Long Island, N.Y.

CARPENTERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Carpenter-builder, cottages, garages, alterations, concrete work. A. HJORT, 3016 Adams St., N. E. Phone Atlantic 2671.

DOGS FOR SALE

BOSTON TERRIER pedigreed puppies, also 2 grown females, as pets. CLAMPITT, 3529 61st St., Woodside, N. Y. Newtown 5376.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment, Endicott 8460
Apt. 3, NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1534

FLORENCE SPENCER
HIGH GRADE OFFICE PERSONNEL
2 WEST 43 STREET, N. Y. C. PENN. 0900

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOOD home and small salary in exchange for light duties in small boarding house. 314 West 78th, New York City.

MIDDLE-AGED woman for general housework in apartment; 2 adults, 3 children; good home and salary. Call Atlantic 1719, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SECRETARY, well educated, faultless speller and touch typist who lives in West 50's; write stating nationality, religion, and qualifications. T-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Patient, willing attendant to elderly woman needing care; Christian Scientist preferred; $18 week. P. O. Box 382, Sharon, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

NEW YORK CITY, 312 Manhattan Ave.—Home with attention where one may rest and study; cheerful, quiet room. Telephone Monument 3006. MRS. BERTHA ROBINSON.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Audubon Circle — Housekeeping suites of 4 rooms, bath and porch. OWNER, 14 Medfield St., Suite 6. Renmore 0067.

BOSTON—Small suites near Art Museum, $40-$45. Apply Office, 454 Huntington Ave.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Ocean Parkway 2124—One of Brooklyn's finest residential sections, 4 elegant rooms, all latest conveniences, open grounds, garages, immediate occupancy. Telephone Dewey 7419.

REAL ESTATE

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—For long time lease or sale, 100 per cent business location suitable for theatre, hotel or mercantile site; property 55x300; adjoining property obtainable. A. N. OTIS, Box 13, Daytona Beach, Fla.

FOR SALE, near Melrose Highlands Station, Mass.—8-room house, ready for occupancy April 15; 5-room house, ready now; 6-room bungalow with heated garage, ready May 15; all houses are new and equipped with all modern conveniences; fine location; prices right; no brokers. See OWNER. Tel. Crystal 1678-W.

IN CONNECTICUT — Commuting distance from Manhattan; beautiful exclusive country home and grounds, all improvements; 10 rooms, 2 baths, 4 master rooms, 2-car garage. HELM, 52 Broadway, N. Y. C. Hanover 3428.

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY
NEW YORK

Spacious Georgian colonial house suitable for REST HOME in a quiet, highly restricted residential park, less than a mile from the Pelhams and Bronxville. Will sell on easy terms or rent with the privilege to purchase. Communicate with owner for photograph and full details. P. O. Box 53, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Park Ave., N. W. Georgia 2451.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

MOVING AND STORAGE

NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover

wants full or part load to and from New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago or en route. 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400

PAINTING AND DECORATING

SPECIAL RATES on painting, papering, ceilings, floors; free estimates; terms. ACME PAINTING CO., Cambridge, Mass. Univ. 5579.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

PRINTING

PRINTING—200 business letterheads and envelopes, $3.75; 100 practitioner's club size letterheads and envelopes, $3; lecture invitations, window cards, by-laws, booklets, folders; everything moderate; also plateless raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th Street, New York. ALGonquin 6147.

ROOMS AND BOARD

LADY having nice home in country desires one or two paying guests; home comforts; Christian Scientists preferred. Mrs. B. J. WATSON, West Cheshire, Conn.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—A sunny front room, well furnished, attractive kitchenette, private piazza, every convenience; near cars, Somerset 3868-M.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 84 Gainsboro St., Suite 1—Double or single room, also front room for practitioner's office, Thursdays, 12 to 4, HENDRICKSON, Back Bay 7242.

NEW YORK CITY, 532 W. 111th—(Harvey Girls' Clubs) Double "bed-sitting" rooms, kitchen and home privileges; safe congenial environment; $7-$8, per person.

NEW YORK CITY, 178th (1366 St. Nicholas) 51—Sunny, clean, elevator, kitchen privilege optional.; $7.50. Washington Heights 6360.

NEW YORK CITY, 504 West 112th St., Apt. 4-E—Two adjoining front rooms, warm, elevator; $7, $8. Cathedral 3725.

NEW YORK CITY, 220 W. 107th St. (Apt. 25)—Clean, light, exceptional single rooms; $8, $9, $10; kitchen privileges.

NEW YORK CITY, 335 W. 71st St.—Double room, bath adjoining; private house. Phone Endicott 1706.

PHILADELPHIA, Hotel Lenoir, 1119 Walnut St.—Attractive rooms, hot and cold water, private baths; permanent or transient guests.

WINTHROP, MASS.—Large, cheerful room in quiet suburb with quick service to Boston; suitable for 2 men or business women to share; kitchen privileges; freedom of whole house. MRS. BOTHILDA TIRRELL, 111 Main St. Ocean 0888-R.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATTENDANT companion, good training, speaks several languages, will travel. Box A-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXECUTIVE—20 years' training, accounting, finance, organization; now employed; desires connection with well established concern; will locate anywhere. N-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

PRACTICAL attendant; adults, children; day, evening; sewing by hour; rates reasonable. CAROLINE ZIMMERMAN, 601 West 24th St., Wilmington, Del.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LADY graduate Paris University desires position, French teacher in private school. Box M-9, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TO LET — FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 55th St. (near 5th Ave.)—June 1-Sept. 1, beautifully furnished 4 rooms, bath, new Steinway grand piano, electric dishwasher and ice box, incinerator; references; $300 monthly. N-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C., East 70's—Two-room and bath beautifully furnished apartment, hotel service, phone; near two churches. Butterfield 1359.

WANTED

PARTY TO MOTOR

Two persons to motor for several weeks this summer, agreeing to share expenses of car and chauffeur; trips according to wishes of party. Box X-16, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

Dist. of Columbia

WASHINGTON

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. R. McCALL
JEWELER
WATCH REPAIRING
1342 Eye Street, Northwest

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Nunn-Bush
MEN'S FINE SHOES
CAHN'S QUALITY SHOP
BALTIMORE AND LIBERTY STREETS

Virginia

LYNCHBURG

Crutchfield's
Cleaners and Dyers
For Quick and Efficient Service Call
Phone 505—506—664

Hudson-Morgan Electric Co.
Incorporated
Electrical Construction and Supplies
"We do it right"
We carry a complete line of Atwater Kent and RCA Radios
521 MAIN STREET, LYNCHBURG, VA.

DOYLE—*Florists*
Flowers according to Doyle
708 MAIN STREET
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS

SUZANNE
Florist
Designs, Decorations,
Corsages, Plants, Bulbs, Etc.
73 GREENBRIAR AVENUE
Phone Newport News 370

LET OUR PRICES BE YOUR GUIDE
The Broadway Department Store
Newport News, Va.

NACHMAN'S
The Shopping Center
A Complete Department Store, that caters to the wants of the entire family.
QUALITY, SERVICE and REASONABLE PRICES

ROUNTREE & JOBE
Groceries, Fresh Meats Vegetables and Oysters
2200 Chestnut Ave. Phone 1122

Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
at
FALCONER'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE.

NEWPORT NEWS LAUNDRY
C. F. GARNER, Manager
830 25th Street Phone 672-673

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"
Shoe Repairing of "the Better Kind"
Eisenman's Shoe Hospital
2600 WASHINGTON AVE.

RALPH'S PLACE, Inc.
28th St. and Huntington Ave.
100% Automotive
The General Tire Road Service
PHONE 902

WARWICK FARMS
Milk That Is "Good for Babies"
E. L. MILLNER
Virginia Avenue and 32d Street
Phone 2289

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2333

ICE—COAL—WOOD
We are the sole distributors of the famous Berwind White Run of the Mine coal which is fully guaranteed by us.
PHONES 701 90
Newport News Distilled Ice Co.

THE W. S. CADWELL HARDWARE COMPANY
2506 Washington Ave., Newport News, Va.
"Feel free to consult us concerning your hardware and paint problems. Our long experience enables us to advise you intelligently."

NORFOLK

The Malvern Shop
GLOVES
Women's, Men's, Children's
For Dress, Street,
Driving and Comfort
PRICES ALWAYS MODERATE
319 GRANBY STREET

All Branches of Hairdressing
BENSON'S
Tel. 25841 648 New Monroe Bldg.

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
DELAWARE
Wilmington — Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Joseph Teder's News Stand, Equitable Trust Bldg.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington—Rochelle New Stand, Union Station; Stratford Gift Shop, 3322 14th St.; N. W.; Grace Dodge Shop, No. Capitol and E Sts.; Washington Hotel; Hotel Powhatan News stand, Pennsylvania Ave. and 18th St., N. W.; Marty's Store, 1135 Fourteenth St.; Joseph Schrot News Stand, Veterans' Bureau Arlington Bldg.; J. A. Birch, 1616 H St., N. W.; Parker's Army and Navy News Stand, Eighteenth and H Sts., N. W.; G. Askin's News Stand, 1794 Columbia Road, N. W.; Capitol News Co., 227 B St., N. W.; Union News Stand No. 1, Union Station; Rollins F. Chisholm's News Stand, 1313 Tea St., Northwest.
MARYLAND
Cumberland—Fort Cumberland Hotel News Stand; Lottig & Lottig, 9 South Center St.
VIRGINIA
Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 8th and Church Sts.; the Peoples Bank Bldg., 9th and Main Sts.
Newport News—Belmont News Stand, 2502 Washington Ave.; J. A. Jackson's News Stand, 28th St. and Washington Ave.
Richmond—Simon News Co., 8th and Broad Sts.; Union News Co., Broad St Station
Staunton—Blackburn News Stand, Johnson and New Sts.
WEST VIRGINIA
Charleston—Major's News Stand, 998 Quarrier St.
Clarksburg—J. P. Garrow's News Stand, Waico Hotel; Pike News Stand, Fourth St.
Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel.
Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand
Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand; Ashton & Major's News Stand, Market St.
Wheeling—Fred Tabriing, Wheeler Steel Corp. Bldg.; McLure Hotel Lobby.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

NORFOLK
(Continued)

You'll Find Quality and Value at
D. P. STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Newport News" next Monday

WM. J. NEWTON
FLORIST
111 W. Freemason St. Phone 24548
Residence, 38815, 32968, 22786
NO BRANCH STORES

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High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
—Townfield and Golflex Tailored Wear.

Smithfield Ham
Sliced Wafer-Thin
Beaten Biscuits, Cakes, Pies, Salads, Aspics, Home-Made Bread
301 W. Grace St., Richmond, Va.
SARAH LEE KITCHEN

POOLE'S PEWTER TRADE MARK
Makes a Lovely Gift
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass
Second at Broad Street

Call Boulevard 4783
BROOKS TRANSFER
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.
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F. W. Dabney & Co.
Broad at 5th
Shoes for the Entire Family

BLOOMBERG-MICHAEL
2018 WEST BROAD STREET
Home of good furniture, rugs, radios, Panatrope-Radiola and Brunswick Records. You can buy at our low cash prices or on our Budget Purchase Plan. Ask about it.

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.

FLORIST
HAMMOND CO., Inc.
SECOND AND GRACE STS
MADISON 629 MADISON 630

W. H. JENKS
ELECTRICAL WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
619-621 E. Main Street Phone Mad. 336

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Blv'd 3340

ROANOKE

"PREFERRED"
A new loaf perfected by us to suit the discriminating taste of particular people. Sold at the popular price of 10c for a full pound of baked bread.
TRY A LOAF TODAY
MICHAEL'S BAKERY
Church and Nelson S. E.

You'll like shopping at HANCOCK'S —Roanoke's Metropolitan Department Store.
Hancock-Clay Company
INCORPORATED
601-609 S. Jefferson St.
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

VISIT
SPIGEL'S BEAUTY PARLOR
Eugene
Permanent Wave
27 CAMPBELL AVENUE

FORBES WEDDLE CO.
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
INVITES YOUR PATRONAGE
315 Campbell Ave., W., Roanoke, Va.
Phone 3199

For best quality and service
"Fone Fleck for Fuel"
FLECK COAL CO. Inc.
ROANOKE, VA. Phones 1389-90

"For Better Milk"
Phone 4327
GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
1108-1114 Salem Ave. W.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

ROANOKE
(Continued)

Blue Ridge Gardens Inc.
BOXWOOD
Evergreens, Shrubs, Perennials
Ask for lists.
ELLISTON, VIRGINIA
Nineteen Miles West of Roanoke on Lee Highway

FALLON, *Florist*
Fine Cut Flowers
ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

Cafeteria
Mrs. WILLARD McKEE
108-110 HALE STREET

CLARKSBURG

Parsons-Souders Co.
Greater Clarksburg's Greater Store
for All the Family Now

HUNTINGTON

Saving Consistently
Will Bring You Almost Anything You May Desire
Have you considered that saving one dollar a day will give you the first thousand in less than three years? Successful saving is nothing but a matter of system—and you know how well that pays.
UNION BANK and TRUST COMPANY

OLDEST *LARGEST*
The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
"A reliable department store for thirty-five years"

The Deardorff Sisler Company
A friendly place to shop.
A satisfactory place to buy.

Let Kenney
Supply your Musical Wants
INSTRUMENTS—RADIO and PIANOS
The Kenney Music Co.
319 9TH STREET

BRADSHAW-DIEHL COMPANY
Huntington's Newest and Most Modern Department Store

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Clothing and Furnishings
927 FOURTH AVENUE

GEO. H. WRIGHT CO.
Men's Wear
841 FOURTH AVENUE

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STORES:
928 Third Ave. 516 20th St.
1117 Fourth Ave. 1012 16th St.
741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
701 14th St. West

Nunn-Bush
MEN'S FINE SHOES
GEO. H. WRIGHT CO.
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

WHEELING

CLARA K. STRICKLIN
The Vanity Box
A Beauty Parlor Where Real Service Is Rendered
420 Central Union Bldg., Wheeling
Phone 949

HEATH
Gowns, Wraps, Hats
31 TWELFTH STREET

WHITEHALL Inc.
Furniture, Interior Decorations
35 TWELFTH STREET

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/- a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

ADVICE

JANE DOUGLAS gives advice (not entirely free) and help in all domestic and social needs of daily life. She helps to find or to let flats and houses; about where to stay in London or the Country; about shoppings, furnishings, daily valeting, etc. She provides help in seeing London & Country places of interest; about schools & university training JANE DOUGLAS has wide experience. A personal interview (5/-) is the greatest help to success. Box K-2132, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/- a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions). An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

ACCOMPANISTS

GLADYS CRADDOCK PIANIST
L. R. A. M.
desires Evening Engagements as Accompanist, 64 Haseldene Road, London, W. 4.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BARKSTON HOUSE
1 Barkston Gardens, London, S. W. 5.
Kelvin 8917
and 17 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5.
Frobisher 3953
Delightful Quarters. Real Home Comfort, good food. Quiet but most convenient. Terms from three guineas.
Resident Proprietress: MISS ST. CLAIR

Cumberland House Hotel
Telephone Kensington 7630
51 and 53 Earl's Court Square
South Kensington, London, S.W.5
Pleasantly situated. Good locality, comfort, convenience, good food. Bed & breakfast 6/6, per day 10/6. Special residential terms from 2½ gns. Also at Sandykeld Hall, Bournemouth.
ENGLISH CHEF BILLIARDS GAS FIRES
Write for Illustrated Tariff

EARLSFIELD HOUSE
31 Courtfield Gardens, London, S. W. 5.
Private residential hotel (also suites of rooms); gas fires & rings, constant hot water; good cooking; near tubes and buses; terms moderate. MISS PYNE. Frobisher 3357.

HOTEL ELIZABETH
12 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS
Lancaster Gate, London, W. 2
Quiet, comfortable hotel, one minute Hyde Park. Good food, good cooking. Terms from three guineas. Paddington 1734.

HOTEL PALATINE
15 LANCASTER GATE
LONDON, W. 2
Inclusive Terms from Three Guineas
Telephone Paddington 4634

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
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Where: England.

When: Twelfth to thirteenth centuries.

Why famous: The son of Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine, John was crowned at Westminster in 1199. During the absence of his brother, Richard I, John had tried to seize the throne; later he had removed forcibly from his path its rightful occupant. So John achieved the throne, but one may doubt whether it was of any great satisfaction to him.

An unscrupulous man, from the first John made unreasonable demands upon the feudal barons. Having lost most of his French dominions, he was anxious to keep Aquitaine and he demanded that his barons supply him with armies to defend that province. Also he became involved in a quarrel with the Pope; and, church property in England being confiscated, the King bestowed it upon his unwelcome foreign favorites. So the time came when people and barons, led by Archbishop Stephen Langton, united to resist the royal oppression. For the first time the rank and file of the people sided with the barons against the King.

The army of the barons met John at Runnymede, where a little island lies in the midst of the river Thames, not far from Windsor; and there, on June 15, 1215, they forced the King to sign the Great Charter. It marked the beginning of a mighty movement which transferred the power of the Crown to the people themselves. For the people had begun to regard law as something separate from, even superior in authority to, the King. Magna Carta first furnished them the means to check the unjust practices of a sovereign. It is readily understood, then, why Magna Carta had such momentous consequences. One historian has written: "Several clauses in Magna Carta give expression to the spirit of individual liberty, as it has ever since been understood in England"; hence in America as well.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What has been the increase in the net earnings of Standard Oil of Indiana from 1927 to 1928?—*Editorial* 20
2. When is a writer of free verse justified? — *Home Forum* 20
3. What neglected room in the modern house now needs pictures?—*Antiques* 20
4. How much is a "hair-breadth"? — *Random Ramblings* 20
5. What European country is reducing its liquor sales 20 per cent?—*World News Cartoon* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Accomplish

This is a satisfying word, for it indicates the completion of something over which one has toiled perseveringly and carefully. It is very simple in construction, being formed by joining the Latin *ad*, "to," and *complere*, "to fill up or to complete." It means bringing to pass, actually completing. How many people we see who work hard but really accomplish nothing!

Accomplishment also means fulfillment, as a promise or a vow. To accomplish may be further used with the idea of making complete by furnishing what is needed, as to equip with material things or to furnish mentally, fitting by education and training.

Comparison is drawn between the words "perform" and "accomplish," showing that an object or an undertaking may not be completed in the word "perform," but the end has been reached in "accomplish," and we feel the glow of realization, the assurance of work well done.

Ac-com'-plish should be accented on the second syllable. Sound *a* as in *a*ccount, *o* as in *o*dd, *i* as in t*i*ll.

"My word . . . shall accomplish that which I please."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

What They Say

Victor Barbeau: "To keep women out of politics, it would have been necessary first to keep them out of the factory, the workshop and the office."

Robert Quillen: "Americanism is safe while most of us can pronounce the names of the governors and few can pronounce the names of the gangsters."

Georges Clemenceau: "I didn't like the cinema—until the talkies came."

Bishop of London: "Truth cannot contradict itself."

A Quotation for Today

HAVE you a thought in your heart? There never was such need of it as now.—EMERSON

Odds and Ends

The Galapagos

The Galapagos Islands, situated in the equator region west of Ecuador, were discovered by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century. The discoverers named them the Spanish equivalent of tortoise, owing to the giant tortoises found there.

Yeoman Shield—If the farmer had as many customers as he has "friends" all his troubles would be ended.

The Great Lake

The largest body of fresh water in the world is Lake Superior, with an area of 31,810 square miles.

The "Snow Line"

The snow line at the equator is about 12,000 feet. North and south of the equator the line lessens in altitude.

Pitt Panther: It's the little things that bother us—you can sit on a mountain, but not on a tack!

Locomotive Wheels

The larger-sized wheels on locomotives make for speed. The small ones are for the loads.

Los Angeles Times: The man who tinkers with his watch isn't always improving his time.

The Children's Corner

Zipzang and Choochow Get Acquainted

ZIPZANG stood still in the forest path and looked at the little stranger boy he had met. The other little boy looked back at him.

Zipzang was a straight-backed, dark-skinned little Indian. He had a long feather stuck into his black hair. Soft moccasins of deerskin were on his feet. He wondered where the other little boy had come from.

The stranger was a little Chinese boy, but this Zipzang did not know.

"What is your name?" asked Zipzang.

"Choochow!" said the little yellow boy, and smiled.

"I like you!" said Zipzang solemnly. "We will be like brothers, and play together. Do you know how to play?"

Zipzang Showed Choochow All His Favorite Play Places.

"Oh, yes!" said Choochow.

"I want Grandfather Big Chief to see you!" said Zipzang. "Can you run a race with me to the wigwam?"

"I can try," answered Choochow.

So they stood side by side in the path, and started together. Zipzang went fleetly on his silent moccasins.

Soon he was running alone. He stopped and looked back. Choochow was trotting along slowly toward him.

"Why do you not run?" asked Zipzang.

"Because you can go much faster," said Choochow. "You are a good runner. Indian boys can run fast. Chinese boys are slower."

"But you can learn!" said Zipzang.

"Yes, I will learn!" said Choochow smilingly.

When they came to Grandfather Big Chief's wigwam, the old Indian was sitting by the door.

Minotee, Zipzang's mother, stirred something in a big kettle over an open fire.

"My father is away with the other braves," said Zipzang.

Grandfather Big Chief looked kindly at the little visitor. He was glad for Zipzang to have a playmate. He knew Choochow must have come from the busy little mining town at the foot of the mountain. He had once seen a Chinese man there who kept an eating house.

Zipzang showed Choochow all his favorite play places, and told him of the birds who sang to him, of the squirrels and rabbits who were his friends, of the swift, bright fishes in the stream.

When the sun was high overhead and it was noon, Zipzang's mother gave them dinner from the big kettle. And when the afternoon was nearly gone, she said, "Someone will want this little boy to come home before the night falls."

"Yes," said Grandfather Big Chief, "the little Chinese stranger must go. But he will come again."

Choochow looked at them all and smiled.

"Oh, I cannot go home!" he said. "I am lost. I thought you knew."

"Is your home in the town at the foot of the mountain?" asked Minotee.

"Yes," answered Choochow, "but I do not know the way there, and I like your forest better, with streams of clear water and whispering leaves. I would rather stay here and play with Zipzang."

"That would not be right," said Grandfather Big Chief. "I will go with you to the edge of the town, and from there you will know the way home. Zipzang shall go with us."

So they went together, the old Indian and the two little boys.

When they had almost reached the town, they saw a short man, strangely dressed, hurrying toward them. His eyes were slanting, like Choochow's.

"That is my father!" said Choochow. "Come and speak to him."

The tall Indian and the short Chinese man stood and looked at each other, as the two little boys had in the morning. Their looks were friendly.

"How! How!" said Grandfather Big Chief, but did not put out his hand.

Choochow's father clasped his own two hands together, shaking them up and down. That was his way of shaking hands.

"Choochow must come and play with Zipzang again," said the old Indian. "We will meet him here in the morning."

"Yes, he may come!" said Choochow's father.

The little Chinese boy in the noisy mining town and the little Indian in the forest dreamed happy dreams that night of glad play days to come, when they would be together.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The Boss's Uncle George arrived today and of course ol' Jerry was as happy as he could be!
But I can't say that I was, because I knew he had come to take Jerry back to the farm with him—
I suddenly perked up my ears, though, when I heard him offering to take the Boss and me, too!
And I jumped up and danced a jig and wiggled my tail and said, "Wow! That would be lots of fun."
But fiddlesticks! The Boss said something about having to go to school and pretty soon they drove off without us—

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Plane Delivers Cat

(From San Francisco Chronicle)

New Orleans, La.

QUEENIE, black and white mascot cat of the United Fruit Company's steamer Cartago, is happy again. And she has two modern inventions to thank—the airplane and the radio.

Recently when the Cartago put into the Julia Street wharf, its sister ship, the Turrialba, was already berthed there. Queenie went visiting the Turrialba, was fed and then an event of great importance occurred.

Later Queenie went back to her ship, possibly to break the news. Just then the Cartago sailed and the officers could not understand their mascot's perturbation as the ship slipped down the river. When after proceeding 100 miles, the Cartago reached Pilottown with the disconsolate Queenie, a radio message came from the Turrialba, reading:

"If Queenie is aboard your craft, return her by mail plane. She has five babies on Turrialba and they need her."

The plane was about to take the air and the officers hustled Queenie aboard. Mail plane regulations do not provide for feline passengers but it was no time for red tape. From the landing field the cat was rushed by motorcycle to the Turrialba and soon Queenie's kittens were snuggled up to their mother.

Cat Mothers Chicks

SEEING is said to be believing, so there should be no doubt that a cat owned by Mrs. John Suder of Thomas, W. Va., has taken over the job of mothering chicks. A clipping from the Blade and Ledger, sent in by Miss E. D., shows two photographs of the remarkable little family. The article states that the fluffy "peeps" come to their foster mother whenever she calls. The cat, apparently, delights to have the chicks use her back and head as a perch. All of which rather reminds one of Isaiah 11:6.

In Lighter Vein

Everybody's Weekly

He: "I've never seen such dreamy eyes."

She: "That's because you've never stayed so late before."

Words of Praise

"Oh, I just love chocolate cake!" she exclaimed. "It's awfully nice."

"Muriel, dear," corrected Daddy, "it is wrong to say that you 'love' cake, and I've frequently pointed out that 'just' is wrongly used in such a sentence. Again, 'awfully' is quite wrong; 'very' would be much more correct, dear. Now repeat your remark, please."

Muriel obediently repeated: "I like chocolate cake; it is very good."

There was a pause.

"But, Daddy, it sounds just like I was talking about bread."—*Boston Beanpot.*

Off and On Again

Mistress: "Clematis, I think I smell something burning downstairs. Did you remember to turn off the electric iron when you left the ironing-board, as I told you?"

Maid (newly arrived from the South): "Yes'm, I did. I mos' surely did. I pull dat chain once, lak you tol' me, and den I pull it agin, to make sure."—*Life.*

City vs. Country

"Ah want half a poond o' ham," said Donald.

"We don't sell ham here," said the official. "This is a post office."

"Man, ye're awfu' far behind the times," stated the visitor. "At Auchtermuchart they sell ham in the post office there, an' eggs, an' firelichters, an' apples, an' a' sorts o' things."—*Tit-Bits.*

Man's Best Friend

"I wonder why a dog puts such an implicit trust in a man?"

"Well, you never heard of a man trying to borrow money from a dog or selling him a used car."—*Answers.*

A Crying Need

"How is Viola Vacuum getting along in the talking pictures?"

"Oh, all right, I guess. She has a double for four-syllable words."—*Toledo Blade.*

Evidence Enough

"Is your neighbor friendly?"

"I guess he is—he shoveled snow off half an inch of my walk yesterday."

Timely

"I notice the leaves are beginning to turn."

"Yes, the mid-year 'exams' start tomorrow."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

France, Syria and the Mandate

THE interpretation of duties and responsibilities under the mandatory system is difficult, as France is discovering in its dealings with Syria. In accord with the native authorities, France has received a charge to elaborate organic statutes for Syria and Lebanon. Lebanon is apparently contented, but Syria insists on framing a constitution which effectively destroys France's mandatory control. France does not admit that its mandatory control can thus be voted away by the Constituent Assembly. One side, under the mandate, claims the right to evolve speedily toward full sovereignty. The other side, under the mandate, claims supervisory powers by which it may preserve its own overlordship. In the background is Turkey which still occupies territory awarded to Syria by arbitration, and looks sardonically on at France's troubles. There is also in the background Italy which would wish to displace France in Syria, leaving only Lebanon to the original mandatory country.

Certainly a strong Syrian nationalist movement exists, and indeed tends to increase. How far it is artificially stimulated is a debatable question; but it is clear that the Constituent Assembly, elected last spring, is dominated by anti-French partisans of Syrian independence. A constitution was drawn up, containing provisions which France, if it is to remain a mandatory power, cannot possibly approve. These provisions would permit the Syrian chief to negotiate and sign treaties, and maintain such foreign relations as he pleases. Obviously this is incompatible with French guidance. Secondly, the Syrian Government would have the prerogative of pardoning political and other offenders; and thirdly, it might take military measures in case of need. Since France has entered into engagement to defend Syria, to maintain order, to protect foreigners, and generally to undertake responsibility for Syrian welfare, these demands are in contradiction with the terms of the mandate.

There are two alternatives: either France must veto the clauses which destroy its effective control, or it must renounce its mandate, leaving the Syrians to govern themselves. Doubtless some day Syria will have outgrown the mandate, and can properly be allowed full sovereignty. But the time is not ripe for this development, and French interests compel their country to stay in Syria. Its departure would only result in confusion, and other powers would profit by the helplessness of the Syrians. There is virtual unanimity in responsible French circles for the continued fulfillment of the mandate.

In these conditions, the High Commissioner, M. Ponsot, in August last gave the Constituent Assembly the choice of removing the clauses or making them nonapplicable during the existence of the mandate. The Nationalists refused to accept either solution; and as a temporary measure M. Ponsot prorogued the Assembly for three months. Nationalist opinion did not change; and in November the prorogation was renewed for another three months. Again the Nationalist leaders declined French counsels, and now M. Ponsot prorogues the Assembly sine die.

But the prorogation of an elected body cannot be a solution. If the Assembly comes to terms with the commissioner, all will yet be well; but if the Syrian Nationalists persist, then a perplexing situation will call for more drastic decisions. Even if France wished to withdraw, would it be entitled to escape obligations which had been voluntarily assumed and for which it must answer to the League of Nations? It would be false, it is argued, to its mandate in taking this easy course until it is assured of Syrian safety. Yet some day Syria will doubtless have demonstrated its right to independence, and the real problem is to ascertain how and when such mandates as that given to France in Syria can be abandoned in the general interest. To go too soon would be a betrayal; to stay too long would be a denial of liberty.

Gone but Not Forgotten

ONE by one the single-room schoolhouses are disappearing. Statistics gathered by the Bureau of Education indicate a dropping out at the rate of 1000 a year. The consolidation idea has been gaining ground in the last decade, largely because of the more adequate and greatly improved methods of transportation in which the motorbus has figured prominently. But notwithstanding the obvious advantages of centralized schools, the departure of the little rural schoolhouse is not without regrets.

There are many thousands of men and women in the United States who gained their earlier education in a one-room building. It may have been a little red brick affair, or just a plain wooden structure painted red or white, but in most cases it had a door on each side of the front—one for the girls and one for the boys. Perhaps there were a dozen or so desks of the ancient pattern facing the teacher's desk, upon which there generally rested a bamboo switch or a ferule, a few books and a globe, with perhaps an apple or two, tangible evidence of the popularity of the teacher, at least among those pupils who had experienced none of the punishments which invariably followed even minor infractions of the disciplinary measures which were strictly enforced.

There are numerous men and women of no slight prominence in many fields whose elementary education was gained under the tutelage of one teacher, who took them all the way between what are now looked upon as the first and the eighth grades in a little one-room schoolhouse which had the big desks in the rear, with the very small desks for the "beginners" lined up immediately under the teacher's nose, and a red-hot stove striving to stem the falling temperature as the swirling snow piled high against the frost-covered windows.

Australia's Mythical Wage Scale

THE industrial peace conference recently held in Australia between representatives of employers and employees was a much-needed movement in behalf of the general industrial welfare of the Commonwealth. The relations between employer and worker have not improved during a number of years, and the continued recurrence of strikes probably places Australia in the van of social unrest.

The chief among several causes of the trouble from which the Commonwealth is suffering appears to be the high cost of production of all, or nearly all, commodities and goods. This cost is so great that many of the industries of the country would be unable to carry on were it not for a system of bolstering up by artificial support from the Government.

The reason for this high cost of production can be quite accurately traced. It takes its origin in the establishment of the basic or minimum wage, founded on what is known as the Harvester judgment. This was a decision of Judge Harvester given some eighteen years ago. By it the minimum or basic wage was made to relate to the cost of living of a man, his wife and three children, and involved the ordinary expenses for rent, food, clothing, and so forth. In addition, a sliding scale was attached by which the wage shifted up or down in accordance with any increase or decrease in the cost of certain basic commodities.

Few people in this day dispute the value of, and need for, a minimum wage, or deny that a decent standard of living is an essential thing in the growth of a nation. Even a higher wage than that obtaining in Australia might inflict no actual injury on industry. But the manner of its application constitutes not merely an injustice, but a menace to the prosperity of the Commonwealth and its development.

The minimum wage, specifically designed to meet the needs of a man, his wife, and three children, is made to apply equally to all male workers who attain the age of twenty-one years. The result is that industry in Australia is paying wages for the support of 450,000 non-existent wives, and 2,000,000 mythical children, according to a statement by a member of the Brisbane Chamber of Commerce. This is a charge that no reasoning can defend, and is recognized as one of the prime causes tending continually to lift costs beyond the bounds of safety. There are other factors in the case, but the mal-application of the fundamental of the basic wage is probably the first and greatest.

The British Economic Mission which visited Australia recently gravely stressed an approaching crisis in Australian industry unless a change of some kind in cost of production were introduced. That mission, entirely unbiased, definitely alluded to the cost of production as one of the predominant factors in the production of a situation which contains within it a serious menace.

A New "Public" Ownership

ACCORDING to the announced plans of the management, the United States Steel Corporation will issue 5,000,000 shares of new capital stock, which will be in addition to the 7,100,000 shares now outstanding. The proceeds from the sale of this new stock will be used to retire the corporation's funded debt, which amounts at the present time to $271,385,000. The proposal will be voted on at the next meeting of the stockholders. It is significant that almost simultaneously the American Telephone & Telegraph Company has announced that it plans to issue $500,000,000 of new capital stock, bringing its outstanding capital up to $2,000,000,000. The par value of this new stock is $100 a share.

In the case of the Steel Corporation the intent of the new financing appears to be clear. There is some advantage to a corporation in having its borrowing certified with equity issues rather than with certificates bearing a fixed annual obligation. The funded debt of the corporation now outstanding carries an interest rate of 5 per cent. The stock for which this would be substituted, of course, represents a sharing in the prospective earnings of the company. According to the present temper of investors there is today a preference for stocks, as the holder of these has an opportunity to join in the future profits of a business resulting from growth and expansion. Just a few years ago it was extremely difficult to sell stocks to the public, wherefor borrowing was predicated almost entirely upon bonds or similar instruments of funded debt.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company will be called upon next July 1 to meet the maturity of $74,850,000 outstanding 4 per cent collateral trust bonds. Furthermore, it anticipates the expenditure of $2,000,000,000 for construction within the next five years. There is anticipated no difficulty in obtaining the necessary funds to meet these requirements, but it is believed that it would be best to profit from the present temper of the money market and to cover the new financing with an issue of capital stock rather than to sell bonds. What is being done by these two powerful corporations is not greatly dissimilar from the nature of the new financing by corporations in general. There is a decided tendency toward "share" or equity issues.

This kind of financing, however, but intensifies the wider distribution of the ownership of corporate enterprises. The persons buying stock, unlike those buying bonds or other instruments of funded debt, become part owners of the business enterprises. This distribution of the ownership among the public and a more direct sharing in the profits are destined to have an important bearing upon the public's attitude toward business enterprises in general. It is building up a community of interest, and is bringing together the public will and the corporate will into one harmonious whole.

A Trick in Electricity

A TINY flame, a glass of ice water and a piece of metal no larger than a slice of bread were used in a recent demonstration in New York to develop electro-magnetism sufficient to support the weight of two large men.

"But what is it good for?" someone asked Dr. F. C. Brown, director of the Museum of Peaceful Arts, who exhibited the "thermo-magnet." Dr. Brown replied in the words which Faraday once used in speaking of his pioneer dynamo: "It isn't useful but it's very interesting."

Engineers have a way of turning interesting discoveries to practical account. In 1822 Seebeck found that if two bars of metal were fastened together and a wire was connected to their free ends, an electric current would flow in the wire whenever one bar was hotter than the other. Interesting, but hardly useful.

Later the physicists reversed the process. They found that by measuring the flow of current, minute changes of temperature could be detected. As the result the thermopile, sensitive to one-millionth of a degree, now measures the heat of stars, and brings great savings in industry, controlling the temperature in delicate manufacturing processes.

The thermo-magnet, the latest development in this field, is the invention of Dr. Paul E. Klopsteg, Chicago physicist. Its significance lies in the fact that it develops a much larger flow of current than has ever before been generated in this way. If it can be perfected further it may afford a practical way of turning heat directly into electricity without the aid of steam turbines and generators.

Engineers do not expect, however, that thermo-electric methods will attain an efficiency which would warrant the displacing of all existing generating methods. But such methods hold the possibility of utilizing the waste heat which is now given off in smelting plants and in similar high-temperature industrial processes.

The research zeal which has been able to transform wood into an edible food may well be able to use Dr. Klopsteg's key to unlock a new storehouse of electrical energy.

Merging the Movie Mergers

ALTHOUGH there are dozens of companies engaged in making motion pictures in the United States, the industry is controlled by half a dozen producing-distributing organizations. There are two less of these leaders today than there were a year ago, for lately Warner Brothers bought control of First National, and a few days ago the Fox Corporation took over Loew's, Inc., which includes the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Corporation.

M-G-M was assembled from three independent units, which in turn had evolved from other combinations of interests. Paramount is a merger of a dozen earlier companies. Clearly the motion picture industry is on its way to the control of a very few groups: R-K-O, Warner Brothers, Paramount, Universal, Fox, United Artists. R-K-O, which is a combination of Keith and Orpheum theater chains, one or two small producing companies, the Radio Corporation of America and a large talking machine company, is the biggest of all the amusement field mergers in the last year.

Distribution is in the saddle in motion pictures, because a film is of no commercial value if it cannot be shown. Distribution is so powerful that it can dictate policies to motion picture makers who have no distributing facilities. It was because of this dictation that United Artists had to build or lease a chain of twenty-three theaters in the chief cities, and so passed to the third stage of motion picture evolution, these stages being manifested in the changing attitude of the existing distributors: first stage, ignore them; second stage, fight them; third stage, absorb them (or welcome them as brothers).

What is to be the end? More mergers are on the way, according to persistent rumors in the trade press. Today the industry is dominated by the half dozen interests that control film theaters in the key cities. Are there soon to be only four organizations in the control of the distribution of motion pictures? Are these four to become two, and finally the two become one supermerger of mergers, controlling all mechanical amusements?

Changes have come about so fast in the motion picture and radio industries—and the development of talking photoplays, with the prospective commercialization of television, brings them so close in their community of interest in mechanical means of reproduction—that old observers of the industrial kaleidoscope called the film business shake their heads and decline to prophesy, for, as they say, "In the light of recent past events, anything can happen."

Editorial Notes

Peace efforts are not slowed down any by the realization that the World War remains the United States' largest venture in installment buying—one for which Mr. Coolidge has estimated it will pay ultimately close to $100,000,000,000.

The Hat Institute of America says a man is completely equipped with headgear if he has a derby, a straw hat, a soft hat, silk and opera hats. But what about the old one to wear when sifting the ashes?

Damascus, where they used to make fine swords, is to build a cotton ginnery. Evidently plowshares play a bigger rôle in Damascus these days than swords.

All ready now for the next big event in Washington—the blooming of the Japanese cherry trees.

Mexico is learning that revolutions are like business cycles—good things not to start.

Fascist Italy and the Papacy

BEING THE DIARY OF A POLITICAL PILGRIM. FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

THE ending of the famous Roman question by the agreement recently reached between Pope Pius XI and Signor Mussolini is likely to have more far-reaching effects than might appear from the provisions of the treaty themselves. In one sense the treaty is little more than the formal recognition of what has long been the status quo. In another it may mark the beginning of a new era in the long history of the ancient Church of Rome.

In medieval times the Papacy was the head of the then universal Christian church just as the Holy Roman Empire was the temporal suzerain of the Christian world. As time passed the Papacy became the stronger force of the two, because it had no rival in the religious sphere, while not only was the Roman Empire divided between the Eastern and the Western Emperors but the Holy Roman Emperor exercised only the most shadowy authority over the turbulent kings and barons of western Europe. Under Innocent III the Papacy almost attained to supreme temporal power.

* * *

The Reformation and the Renaissance, however, divided Europe between Catholicism and Protestantism and set in motion currents which finally destroyed the Holy Roman Empire and brought into being the Europe and America of nationality and liberty with which we became familiar in the nineteenth century. The temporal authority of the Papacy rapidly declined and the political unity of Europe entirely disappeared.

The final act in this process was the achievement of the unity of Italy. The nationalist and democratic movement spread to Italy, which was then divided between the House of Savoy, the Hapsburg dynasty, the Papacy, and the Kingdom of Naples. Garibaldi, Mazzini, Cavour and Victor Emmanuel gradually expelled the Austrians and united all Italy save the territory controlled by the Pope. How was the unity of the Italian Nation to be reconciled with the independence of the Papacy, whose papal states then comprised the whole of central Italy from sea to sea, and had their capital in the Rome of the Popes?

The problem was solved by the high hand. Garibaldi's Red Shirts, the forerunners of the Black Shirts of today, seized the city, the unity of Italy was proclaimed with Rome as its capital, and the Pope was dispossessed of all temporal power. In return the Law of Guarantees was passed recognizing the inviolability of the Pope and offering a monetary subsidy in lieu of the papal states.

* * *

The Roman Catholic world, however, not unnaturally was in high dudgeon. The Pope retired into voluntary imprisonment in the Vatican, refused to recognize the Italian state or to accept the subsidy, and forbade all loyal Italian Catholics to vote or participate in the political life of the liberal and democratic régime which had despoiled him of his estates and seized the capital city of the papal world.

At the time many prophets declared that this was the end of the Church of Rome. Other prophets said that it would be the new Italy which would disappear. Both were confounded by events. The Church of Rome gained rather than lost by becoming a purely religious institution freed from the responsibilities and controversy inseparable from political power. Its feud with Italy was a sufficient answer to the claim that it was controlled or influenced by the Italian Government. The picture of the "prisoner of the Vatican" made an irresistible appeal to its adherents all over the world.

On the other hand, Italy shows no signs of disappearing. On the contrary, it became recognized as one of the great world powers and though the "black" party, as the adherents of the Papacy became known, refused co-operation, the bulk of the people rapidly became loyal citizens of the new Italy. As the generation which had witnessed the events of 1870 disappeared, relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal became privately friendly if officially the two powers were still not on speaking terms.

In fact, so convenient did this anomalous situation seem—a situation which had its difficulties but which made it possible for a national state and an international church to share a single capital while being able to demonstrate to their respective followers that neither was under the influence of the other—that many people believed that it would be perpetual. So it probably would have been had the old liberal and democratic Italy survived. But the advent of Fascism produced a profound change.

Fascism often has been described by its champions as the application to politics of the philosophy of Roman Catholicism. Liberalism and democracy are founded on the conviction that every citizen can and ought to think and decide for himself about politics and everything else. They are the natural outcome of Protestantism, the essence of which is the right to individual judgment in matters of religion. Fascism, like Roman Catholicism, is founded on the opposite belief, that obedience to authority is more important than freedom and that the individual is in practice incapable of deciding for himself about religion or politics and must be subordinate to church and state.

Hence an underlying affinity between Fascist Italy and the Papacy replaced the old antagonism between the Papacy and the liberal and democratic Italy. It is this affinity which has paved the way for a settlement of the Roman question based upon acceptance by the Papacy of united Italy and the loss of the papal states in return for a guaranteed position as "sovereign" of the Vatican City, for an indemnity of about $100,000,000, and for a concordat which gives to the church control over the religious education of all Italians up to university age.

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It is this affinity also which is going to raise the main difficulties in the future. Will the Roman Catholic Church be able to maintain its independence as a religious power or will it become, or be regarded as having become, an instrument of Fascist national policy? Signor Mussolini has repeatedly said that the Roman Catholic Church was Italy's greatest accomplishment and that it represents the real traditions of that ancient Roman Empire which he seeks to restore.

So long as Italy and the Vatican were at arm's length the "national" question within the church was in abeyance, and the fact that Italian cardinals were in a majority in the Sacred College, with the tradition that every Pope should be an Italian, caused no open dispute. But now that Fascist Italy and the Vatican not only have made up the old quarrel but are on such terms that the Pope has been satisfied with an Italian and not an international guarantee, will it be necessary to "internationalize" the organization of the church?

Will not France, Germany, Spain and Poland, to say nothing of the Roman Catholics of America who contribute so liberally to papal needs, demand equal representation in the Sacred College and the papal services? May not the ultimate effect of the new treaty be that, in order to maintain the independence which is essential to its authority and to prevent itself becoming the conscious or unconscious agency for Fascist expansion, the church will be forced to carry through a far-reaching internal reorganization?

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There are other difficulties which spring to thought. Is the Papacy as a sovereign power now to be represented by an ambassador in all the capitals of the world and is every nation to maintain in Rome two envoys, one accredited to the Vatican and the other to the Quirinal? What view do other states take of this bilateral decision? France, at any rate, clearly dislikes it. Will the Papacy claim membership of all general international conferences, including the League of Nations, or is a somewhat vague clause in the new treaty intended to renounce this policy? What is to happen if Fascism disappears and a liberal and democratic Italy reappears?

There are many other interesting possibilities which may be the outcome of the ending of the Roman question. But enough has been said to show that it is a much more significant event than a mere termination of an old and out-of-date quarrel. It sets in motion forces, religious, political, and philosophical, which will have far-reaching consequences for this and future ages.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Understanding Destroys Fear

A FRIEND of ours has told us of an interesting experience. He said a few evenings ago he heard a terrible sound in his room. The noise awakened him and at first he was unable to figure out what had caused it. In fact, it preyed on his mind to the extent that he was unable to sleep much more that night and he was somewhat worried. The next morning he conducted an investigation and found out the cause. A window ventilator had fallen from under the window and hit the floor with a loud noise. That explained the whole incident. A few nights later the same thing happened again, but it did not cause any concern. He knew what caused it, and the understanding took away the fear.

Commenting on the incident he said: "You know, I got to doing a lot of thinking about that and I have come to the conclusion that many of the things in life that cause us worry would not be feared if we understood them better."

There certainly is much food for thought in this man's statement. Truly, understanding does destroy fear. Or stated Scripturally, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." The truth makes free only when we know the truth, and knowing the truth is understanding the truth. . . .

Acquiring an understanding that destroys fear is an effort, and that may be one of the outstanding reasons why so few people get this understanding. They are not willing to exert themselves enough to acquire this fear-destroying understanding.

Fear is the anticipation of evil, one man has said. His definition is interesting. He does not say it is the realization of evil, but the anticipation of it. Building our hopes on a solid foundation, the foundation provided by the understanding that destroys fear, we are in a position to forge ahead and achieve those things in life which are worth while.—*Fort Madison (Ia.) Evening Democrat.*

Songs and the Bathtub

THE Christian Science Monitor has devoted considerable space to the subject . . . "why does a man sing in the bathtub?" A distinguished physical scientist . . . says the Monitor . . . has set himself seriously to the task of explaining why men have an almost irresistible urge to sing at their morning baths. And after poking several holes in this "distinguished physical scientist's" methods of arriving at his conclusions, the same paper editorializes: "How insufficient, ignoble even, is the explanation given by the professor to this resistless impulse of man to greet the morn, as does the lark, with a song! He says it is because the average bathroom being small and rigidly compressed imparts so resonant a tone to the worst of voices, that even a Will Rogers warbling therein, imagines himself a Caruso."

"Being little versed . . . continues the Monitor . . . in some of the subtle complexities involved, we doubt our capacity to elucidate their problem, but we hazard this a contribution to the literature of the Bathroom Sonata. Man, prior to the completion of his morning toilet, is no engaging spectacle. Attired in pajamas so different from those it is the fashion nowadays to show on the stage that they hardly deserve the same name, he is painfully aware of his own esthetic deficiencies . . . only his voice, rising and falling in sweet cadences to the accompaniment of running water, or the clicking razor strop, presents him to the listening world as he thinks he is, and he who sings loudest relapses into somber silence when, properly clad, he prepares to meet the world face to face."

And leaving the editor of The Christian Science Monitor to his own conclusions we recall the observation made by no less a student than Charles Darwin . . . he of the evolutionary theories. Mr. Darwin maintained that man . . . before his development to the present stage . . . was at one time a fish. And so Mr. Darwin claims . . . man sings in the bath . . . because he is happy to be back once again in his former element . . . water.

But we hold no brief for the theory of the editor of The Christian Science Monitor. The answer . . . as we have discovered it . . . and after taking many baths . . . is this:

Man is modest . . . naturally and instinctively. Man is fond of seclusion . . . particularly in the bath. And the reason why he sings in the bath is that in nine cases out of ten the lock on the bathroom door is broken.—*Brooklyn Standard-Union.*

The Contest

THE war still continues, not with the enemies we faced ten years ago, but with other foes more dangerous because more powerful and more subtle. Man's hope that war shall cease in all the world is justified only as we endeavour to establish true fellowship among men and destroy all that hinders its attainment. The contest between good and evil still continues. We are learning that we cannot overcome the evil that is in the world, and in our hearts, without a struggle; that a world cleansed from war and all that leads to it cannot be attained except by faith in righteousness and a self-sacrificing loyalty to the will of Him who is the Father of all.—*The Times (London.)*

Who Laughs Last

THOMAS A. EDISON is branded as a quack, and his experiments with the electric light are said by electricians to be unsuccessful.

The above statement appeared recently in the "Auld Lang Syne" department of the Globe recording the events of fifty years ago. Viewed in the retrospect of half a century, it makes interesting and amusing reading. There should be encouragement here for young inventors or for young men in any walk of life whatever who may be struggling against the handicap of discouragement and criticism of their best endeavors. Fifty years ago young Edison was tinkering with electricity, and trying to produce a machine that would talk. Apparently the wiseacres of his day and generation did not look upon his experiments with favor, and conferred upon him the stigma of "quack." But the laugh today is with Thomas Alva Edison. It is the critics whom a merciful oblivion hides.—*Toronto Globe.*

What's in a Name?

JULIET'S classic query addressed to her Romeo seems destined to be answered at last. Edward Johnson, the well known Canadian tenor, told the Toronto Canadian Club that after he had adopted an Italian version of his name in Europe and used that version while fulfilling operatic engagements overseas, when he returned to this continent and reverted to the use of his name in English his market value fell 50 per cent and it took him five years to get that market value back to the figure at which it stood when he left Milan.—*Montreal Daily Star.*

Within the Law?

WHILE liquor exporting to the United States is within the law, on the Canadian side, it is quite plainly of no benefit to Canada. It is carried on by a criminal element. It is a corrupting influence. It has an undermining effect on the credit of the Dominion. It is calculated to involve Canada in an international tangle which would be detrimental to the mutual interests of the United States and this country. The liquor business is corrupt from the top to the bottom, whether it is carried on by private agencies or by state enterprise.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

For or Against?

NO MAN works harder against his own interests than the man who works for them exclusively.—*Boston Herald.*